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## U.S. Jobless %, Highest in 9 Years December Rate Up 2 Percent

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—Unemployment rose to 6 percent in December for the first time in nine years, the government reported today.

The rise from a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent in November was not unexpected, since the government had predicted a rise in the wake of the 84- General Motors strike, which had two weeks before the December employment survey was made.

The report was also a political blow to President Nixon, who has consistently minimized recent levels of joblessness. The total of unemployed Americans has now risen to more than 75 percent in the last months from 75 million to 4.5 million.

Attacking "the callousness of President Nixon's outlook," Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said the continuing rise in unemployment constitutes "the ineptness of an administration that refuses, in its calculations, to include the human element."

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said the current figure "is further assurance that we have a one-term president on our hands."

San Clemente, Calif., White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said the higher unemployment rate provides additional support for the government's economic policies already outlined by the President.

Most Categories Rise  
Jobless rates for white-collar employees in general and professional and technical personnel in particular, while still far below those of disadvantaged workers, rose to the highest levels since the government began keeping statistics in 1968.

Unemployment for white-collar workers advanced to 3.7 percent in 3.5 percent in November and 3.5 percent a year ago. The rate for the professional group, reflecting in large part massive layoffs of engineers and scientists, has risen to 5.5 percent in the last two months alone—from 3.5 to 3.8 percent. It was 1.8 percent a year ago.

Over the month the rate for all workers went from 4.3 to 4.5 percent; for women, from 5.5 to 5.7 percent; for blue-collar workers, from 7.3 to 7.5 percent; farm workers, from 2.2 to 2.5 percent; for construction workers, from 9.1 to 11.0 percent, and for heavy workers, from 7.2 to 7.5 percent.

Youngsters remained steady at eight-year high of 17.8 percent; the rate for all white workers unchanged at 5.5 percent. The white rate moved back to the 1968 level of 5.3 from 5.5 percent for the first time since 1964, the 6-term unemployed (15 weeks or more) crossed the million mark, a average length of unemployment advanced to 9.8 weeks from the month before and 8.1 a year ago.

Before the figures were released, Rep. James D. Hodgson said that unemployment would be "a freak" for December. "I have seen just about all the 'freaks' said Mr. Hodgson, who also added that joblessness might rise by 1.5 percentage points this year.



EVEN-HANDED APPROACH—Special UN Mideast envoy Gunnar V. Jarring (left) chatting with Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban in the garden of Mrs. Meir's residence in Jerusalem, where Mr. Jarring is on a brief visit.

## Jarring Opens Talks With Top Israelis

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (NYT).—United Nations envoy Gunnar V. Jarring opened an authoritative exchange with the Israeli government today, spending 3 1/2 hours in closed session with Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

A terse communiqué issued by an Israeli spokesman after the session called it "useful and constructive." They are to meet again tomorrow. Mr. Jarring is scheduled to return to New York Sunday.

Both the procedures and the substance of Jarring's indirect negotiations with Meir and Eban are understood to be under discussion.

Ambassador Jarring and his Israeli hosts were clearly in accord from the start on one thing: the desirability of keeping the exchanges private, without detailed comment on progress reports.

The Swedish diplomat was characteristically uncommunicative on his arrival at Lydda Airport from New York this morning. He stepped from an El Al jetliner looking fresh and cheerful after nearly ten hours of flight, but responded to reporters' questions with remarks like "I don't want to talk about that" and "That I can't tell you."

Higher-Level Talks Urged  
This is Mr. Jarring's first visit to the Middle East since April, 1969. His decision to come to Jerusalem, without parallel visits to Arab capitals, seemed to indicate that—on the Israeli side, at least—fruitful negotiations at the level of UN representatives did not seem likely.

The Israeli government has been pressing from the start to have the talks held at a higher and more authoritative level. Mr. Eban has been officially designated as Israel's representative. Since Cairo and Amman have named only their UN representatives, Mr. Eban has not gone to New York and Israel's UN delegate, Yosef Tekonah, has been tightly restricted in his instructions.

The Israeli hope seems to be that such a cumbersome procedure will eventually persuade the Arab to the end of the third round.

## Guerrillas Say Jordan Launches All-out Attack

REBUT, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Jordanian Army today launched an all-out sweep against Palestinian guerrillas in a large area north of Amman, shelling their bases, arresting individuals and confiscating their weapons, according to Palestinian communiques.

If the claim is true, the development constitutes the sharpest confrontation between the guerrillas and the regime of King Hussein since the civil war last September.

The new clashes took place only 24 hours after Bahl Ladgham, the head of the Arab follow-up committee, left Amman for Cairo to report to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the Arab situation.

Mr. Ladgham, a former Jordanian premier, will visit other Arab capitals to submit similar reports to the Arab heads of state who appointed his committee in September.

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## Bomb Blasts Russian Center In Washington; No One Hurt

### Anonymous Caller Warns Of New Raids

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—A small bomb shattered windows and blew a rear door 200 feet early this morning at a four-story Russian-owned building in downtown Washington. Although several Russians were asleep inside at the time, there were no injuries.

The explosion occurred at 4:30 a.m. at the Russian Cultural Center, which houses the Soviet Embassy's press, its trade center and the editorial offices of Soviet Life, an English-language magazine.

About 15 minutes after the explosion, a woman caller who would not identify herself called the Washington office of the Associated Press and said:

"I'm only going to repeat this message once so take it down. The Soviet Cultural Building on 18th Street has been bombed. This is a sample of things to come. Let our people go! Never again!"

"Never again" is the slogan of the Jewish Defense League, a militant New York-based group which has claimed credit for recent anti-Soviet acts of violence there and elsewhere in the United States. However, the league did not claim credit for today's explosion and referred all queries to Meir Kahane, its president, who is visiting in Israel.

The police department, which was in charge of the investigation, said that there had been no arrests by late today.

The explosion brought a protest from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and apologies from both the U.S. ambassador in Moscow and the State Department here.

Jewish groups throughout the United States condemned the bombing as pointless and probably harmful to the 2.5 million Jews living in the Soviet Union.

Barl R. Drescher, a deputy chief of the Executive Protection Service, the uniformed branch of the U.S. Secret Service, said at the scene that the "explosion was apparently caused by a lead-pipe type bomb left against the rear door," which blew onto an alley.

The door, a solid sheet of thin metal weighing about 50 pounds, was blown onto the roof of an adjoining apartment building by the explosion. In all, at least 20 windows in four adjoining buildings were shattered. The most damage was done to the American Psychiatric Association next door.

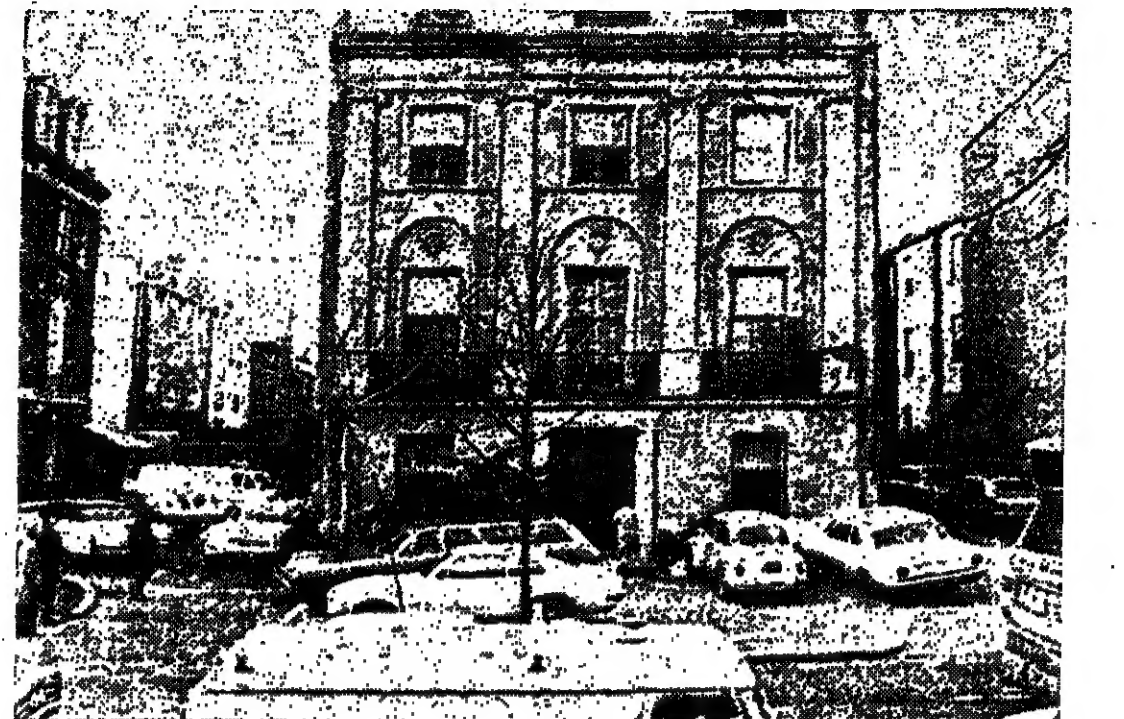
Although the cultural center is owned by the Soviet Embassy, no Executive Protection Service sentry is assigned to guard it.

"The center is in the area of our patrols," a Secret Service spokesman said, "but there were no units in the area at the time of the explosion."

The SSS has increased patrols at the Soviet Embassy and the five other buildings the embassy leases or owns in Washington, the spokesman said.

William A. Wexler, international president of B'nai B'rith, called the bombing "a reprehensible act of terrorism that can only exacerbate the plight of Soviet Jews."

Grand Conventor, director of the American Jewish Committee, said that an "attack in the night against defenseless people is a cowardly, cowardly act. . . I would defend to the death the defenseless persons in the Russian Embassy or any embassy."



SHATTERED—The Soviet diplomatic mission's cultural building in Washington, where a bomb exploded yesterday, damaging a rear steel door and breaking windows.

## Gromyko Protests Bombing in U.S.; Pan Am Agent Accosted in Moscow

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today delivered "a stern protest" to U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam over the bomb blast at a Soviet cultural building in Washington this morning.

American Embassy sources said that Mr. Gromyko rebuked the U.S. government for failing to end the harassment of Soviet establishments and personnel.

He hinted, the sources said, that Soviet retaliation against Americans stationed here might escalate.

Mr. Gromyko was reported to have said that if the Soviet people get worked up over the incidents, it will be difficult for authorities to contain them. So far, anti-American actions here have been quite restrained.

The meeting, which was largely devoted to a discussion of the harassment of Soviet representatives in America by militant Jewish groups, lasted about an hour, embassy sources said.

They said that Mr. Gromyko indicated disbelief that the U.S. government was not able to stop the anti-Soviet incidents. Some Americans believe that Moscow, which never permits spontaneous demonstrations—simply finds it hard to believe that the United States is not behind the "Zionist extremists."

Since then, Soviet authorities have maintained psychological pressure on Americans here, but have carefully not let it reach serious proportions, although Americans here do not believe the worst is over yet.

Today, five more delegations, representing various Moscow institutions, including the Academy of Sciences and the Philharmonia Society, visited the embassy to deliver protest petitions.

Last night, four Russian men accused Soviet Communist representative there for Pan American Airways, as he was walking to his car near the Hotel Metropol, where he has his office.

"They gave me a 15-minute lecture on incidents in the United States which prevented Soviet citizens from carrying out their work there," he said.

"They asked me what my reaction would be if they were to beat me up. I said that I didn't know, because I don't," he added.

The American community of about 300 is beginning to show some anxiety. Several wives have asked if it is safe for them to go on the streets. The answer is "yes."

The embassy weekly news bulletin said today that "everyone is advised to keep a two-kopek piece on their person" for pay phones. "You never know when it might be necessary," it added.

### After Clubbing 2 Bodyguards

## Uruguay's Rebel Tupamaros Kidnap British Ambassador

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Leftist Tupamaro terrorists kidnapped British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson today on his way to work in a sensational commando operation in which they hid a submachine gun in a basket of lettuce.

A group of Tupamaros in a stolen car pulled up in front of the ambassador's black Daimler in a narrow street of the Old City, seven blocks from the heavily guarded British Embassy, while a "fruit vendor" in the street produced the submachine gun from his basket.

They dragged the ambassador's chauffeur from his car and used clubs to beat into submission the two bodyguards who were following in a small truck. Then, witnesses said, they drove the ambassador away in his own car with the stolen vehicle following.

Police estimated at least ten persons took part in the kidnapping. A spokesman said an empty vial was found in the ambassador's humongous, indicating the kidnappers may have injected Mr. Jackson with a drug.

The ambassador's car was found damaged a mile and a half from the scene. Witnesses there said they saw a man being transferred into a white car, which took off at high speed toward the outskirts of the capital.

Mr. Jackson, 55, has been ambassador to Uruguay since July, 1969, and has held several other diplomatic posts in Latin America, the Middle East and Europe. Ironically, he is an old friend of British Trade Commissioner James

R. Cross, recently released by terrorists in Quebec.

Police immediately launched a widespread search, stopping all cars leaving and entering the capital. But the same group has been holding two other foreign officials for months while police have searched in vain.

The Tupamaros kidnapped U.S. agricultural adviser Claude L. Fry, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Geoffrey Jackson

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### Ruled 'Risk' to U.K.

## Dutschke Loses Expulsion Appeal

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—In a decision with profound implications for British law and the tradition of asylum, Lord Dutschke was told today that he was not welcome in a country.

A special immigration tribunal ruled that Mr. Dutschke, the former German radical student leader, would be a security risk if stayed. The tribunal sustained deportation order issued by the conservative government.

The tribunal found that Mr. Dutschke's presence here had not constituted any appreciable danger to national security. But it played on as a full-time student, it said, "there must without fail be risk."

Barring some altogether unexpected last-minute development, a judgment means that Mr. Dutschke will have to leave the country. The Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, began the proceedings against him and is likely to change his view.

The judgment immediately came under strong attack. It will be argued in the House of Commons next week, and will probably raise a lasting controversy about how this country should deal with political refugees—not excluded.

### Of New Vietnam

## Nixon to Tell Cuts in April

SAN CLEMENTE, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon will announce new withdrawals of American troops from South Vietnam in mid-April, a White House spokesman said today.

Presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler said a decision on the new withdrawal figure will be made following talks between the President and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, now touring Southeast Asia.

Two German professors who had been here for Mr. Dutschke's expulsion shock at the decision. Helmut Gollwitzer, professor of evangelical theology at the Free University, West Berlin, said it made him anxious about the development of democracy in Britain.

Ernst Bloch, professor of philosophy at Tübingen University, said: "It just isn't fair—we even use the English word 'fair' in Germany. It is absolutely ridiculous that he could represent a danger to British national security. Is British security so insecure that a little student from Germany can threaten it?"

The secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, Tony Smythe, said today that "the virus of political intolerance has arrived in Britain." He added:

"I don't believe the institutions and traditions of this country are so weak that they cannot withstand the presence of one sick man and his ideas."

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Rudi Dutschke



Geoffrey Jackson



## They 'Stood With Us'

## Sadat Says He Will Continue To Provide Bases for Russians

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said his country would continue to supply Mediterranean bases for the Soviet Union because the Russians "stood with us in the black hours."

Mr. Sadat, in an interview filmed in Egypt by the Columbia Broadcasting System's television

news and broadcast yesterday, said: "The Soviets were here before 1967 in the Mediterranean. And they are here after '67 also in the Mediterranean."

"The only change is that we gave them facilities after '67 because they stood with us in the black hours of the six-day war."

"We gave them facilities and mark this, I shall continue to give them facilities."

Mr. Sadat said he felt that if President Nixon had attended Mr. Nasser's funeral, it might have improved U.S. relations with Egypt, but he added, "What does the United States want here?"

Mr. Sadat said he could understand the United States supporting Israel's maintenance of its frontiers, but not the occupation of the land taken in the six-day war.

He said he would accept a peace-keeping force, made up of representatives of the Big Four, on both sides of the frontier to insure security for Israel and Egypt.

"We need this guarantee more than Israel," Mr. Sadat said. "We have been attacked in '66 and '67. We need this guarantee to make us achieve peace."

Mr. Sadat said he was flexible when it came to his land, one fifth of his country is occupied, and then you want me to make concessions. What concession am I going to give you?"

## Arms for Arabs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—At least six Soviet cargo ships have delivered jet fighters and other military hardware to Egypt and Syria within the last ten days, Defense Department sources say.

The Russian vessels passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea, according to American experts, carrying about 20 crates of aircraft, including MIG-21s, Su-7s and helicopters.

## Cairo Warning

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP).—Egypt will request a meeting of the Security Council within the next two weeks because of the apparent failure of Mr. Jarring to make any headway in his peace talks.

This was disclosed today by Mohammed Helal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, in an article in which he accused Israel of intending to drag on the Jarring talks "without end."

Mr. Helal referred to the possibility of another Egyptian tactic, of convening the UN Security Council if the Jarring talks reach an early deadlock—as the Israelis expect them to. "Convening the Security Council might add obstacles and not remove difficulties," he said.

"Any attempt to impose a solution will postpone peace, add complications and encourage breakers of the peace. Israel needs no additional victory and we are convinced that Egypt needs no further defeat."

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IN THAI STYLE—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird talk in Bangkok with Thai Deputy Premier Pote Sarasin (left) and Premier Thanom Kittikachorn. (center) sports a bright sports shirt during an informal Sarasin (left) and Premier Thanom Kittikachorn.

## Begins 4-Day Policy Review

## Reds Overrun GI Paratroop Patrol, Kill 5

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. Command said today that a Communist unit overrun an American paratroop patrol and killed five of its members in a clash that produced the heaviest U.S. casualties of the new year.

Military sources said the reconnaissance patrol, sent out by the U.S. 17th Airborne Brigade, apparently was ambushed in rice paddies 25 miles northeast of Saigon yesterday.

Another airborne unit found the bodies of the slain GIs after clashing with a large Communist force. They said radio contact with the first group was lost suddenly some hours earlier.

The fighting broke out 16 miles south of Bong Son, in the coastal plain. Helicopter gunships were called, and two platoons of paratroopers were brought in by helicopter after loss of radio communication.

## Some Survivors

Military spokesmen declined to say how large the ambushed patrol was, but said there apparently were some survivors. There was no report of Communist casualties.

It was the heaviest American loss since Dec. 31, when five American soldiers were killed in an ambush of their boat on a canal deep in the Mekong-Delta.

Two Americans were killed and another wounded in fighting 80 miles north-northeast of Saigon yesterday. Another GI died when a U.S. UH-1 Huey helicopter was shot down 50 miles east-southeast of Saigon.

## Cambodian Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops clashed with Viet Cong guerrillas today near the Angkor Wat Temple ruins, close to the northern tourist city of Siem Reap.

A military command spokesman said one government soldier was killed in the fighting, while the Viet Cong carried away several dead and wounded.

Six Cambodian soldiers were wounded in another engagement, some north of a Mekong River ferry crossing at Kompong Cham.

Government forces trying to reopen Highway 4—the only road between Cambodia's sole deepwater port of Kompong Som and the capital—came under Viet Cong mortar fire today. No details of casualties were available.

Cambodian troops penetrated six miles into the enemy-held Pich Nli Pass, halfway along the highway from Phnom Penh, yesterday but retreated when they feared they were heading into a trap.

The Cambodian units failed to make contact with North Vietnamese forces believed to control the pass, but, as they withdrew, they clashed with about 100 guerrillas.

A command spokesman said the guerrillas suffered no casualties.

The spokesman said three Russians studying at the university since last September have been ordered back to the Soviet Union.

The dispute, he said, centered on Boris Dotsenko, a nuclear physicist granted political asylum in Canada more than three years ago and now studying at Toronto on a research grant.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman telephoned Claude Bissell, president of the university, on Nov. 25, warning the exchange program would be canceled if Mr. Dotsenko was allowed to continue to study on the campus, Mr. Bissell said. He said Mr. Dotsenko was not on the university's faculty and the school had no right to prevent his studying.

The exchange program began in 1963. Thirty-five students from each of the two countries have taken part since then.

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## Laird Discusses GI Cuts in Saigon

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird arrived in Saigon tonight to discuss the pace of future U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

Mr. Laird, on his second visit here in 11 months, said on arrival that he would assess the military situation in Vietnam and the pace of the Vietnamization program, which is aimed at turning the burden of combat duties over to South Vietnamese forces. He said, however, that he would make no announcements here on future American troop reductions.

Informal sources said the secretary would also discuss with American officials here the question of stepping up the rate of troop withdrawals in the first six months of this year and the schedule of reductions in the months following. He is expected to make his recommendations to President Nixon at San Clemente, Calif., where the President is now preparing his State of the Union message.

Mr. Laird, who will be here for four days, conferred tonight with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson and other officials. He is also scheduled to meet with Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the military commander, Adm. John S. McCain Jr., the commander in chief, Pacific, and President Nguyen Van Thieu.

He will spend tomorrow in conference in Saigon but will leave on Sunday for a visit to American and South Vietnamese bases in the field.

Apart from the question of troop reductions, Mr. Laird is also expected to hear a report on the reportedly worsening situation in Cambodia, where the beleaguered government of Premier Lon Nol has so far failed in its month-long

effort to reopen vital supply roads to Phnom Penh.

Mr. Laird, who stopped in Paris and Bangkok on his way here, also visited the U.S. air base at U Tapao on the Gulf of Thailand earlier today.

A United States International report from Saigon said Gen. Abrams is known to be concerned about the recent deterioration in the military situation in Cambodia, stemming from a Communist offensive that began two months ago and has effectively cut off the capital of Phnom Penh from normal fuel supplies.

[The U.S. command here believes that the survival of the Lon Nol government is essential to continued progress in Vietnamization, and that Premier Lon Nol's survival in turn may depend on South Vietnamese intervention in that country to drive off Communist advances.]

Speeding in Thailand

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The United States had agreed in principle to speed up the handing over to Thailand of American arms and military equipment from U.S. bases here, Thai Foreign Minister Thanom Khoman said today.

Mr. Thanom told reporters the agreement was reached last night when Mr. Laird had talks with Thai leaders at the home of the U.S. Ambassador, Defense Minister Field-Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

The Thai leaders have said they want the United States to speed up delivery of helicopters and weapons under the military aid program to Thailand which is currently running at about \$70 million per year.

The American forces, mainly the Air Force, have surplus arms and equipment at six major air bases in Thailand following the phased withdrawal of some 10,000 U.S. troops since the middle of 1968.

Mr. Pike, who is now a special assistant for political and military affairs attached to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, said that he had based his conclusions mainly on official statements by the Hanoi leaders, in addition to reports in the controlled press. Communist propaganda "has a kind of truth to it," he said, "and has to be taken seriously."

Mr. Pike, who has spent many years in Saigon as a specialist with the U.S. Information Agency, also said that the North Vietnamese have indicated "a little less zeal for pursuit of the war in the South," and that leaders in Hanoi are divided on whether to give priority to the war over domestic problems.

The American expert's authority was challenged by several academics belonging to a group of protesters against the Vietnam war, who called themselves Concerned Asian Scholars of Australia and New Zealand, or CASAN. The organization is holding a rival congress of war protesters among the scholars today at the Australian National University, where the 25th World Congress of Orientalists is holding its meetings.

Mr. Pike said that Ho's death was followed almost immediately by a drastic change in policy, with more attention being paid to the deteriorating economy of the North.

War to Go On

The nine-man North Vietnam Politburo has declared that "the war will go on," Mr. Pike declared, adding it remains to be seen at what level.

An "unbelievably low" agricultural production is the heart of the economic problem, he said, adding that 90 percent of the people are engaged in feeding the entire population, "yet 15 percent of the food eaten must be imported, a stark statistic unmatched anywhere in the world."

Citing reports in the North Vietnamese press, Mr. Pike said, "The public is charged with apathy or worse toward social goals. The young are singled out for special criticism in having traded socialist zeal for pursuit of pleasure."

Most of the population patronizes the black market, where sugar, rice and fish are usually available, but at five times the official price. The black market is virtually the only place where one can find razor blades, needles, toothpaste or batteries. There is even a black market in electricity.

Beast by Problems

Beast by these problems, he said, the top leadership is divided between "ideologues who argue that the way to raise the quality of life is by lectures and moral exhortations" in the manner of Mao Tse-tung, and the "pragmatists" who would approach reforms "partly through material incentives, but chiefly by reducing the pressures on the society."

"The ultimate outcome in North Vietnam is in doubt," Mr. Pike declared. "The best one can now conclude is that the doctrinal disputes have had the net result of turning inward both the Politburo and the people. There is a little less zeal for pursuit of

the war in the South, or at least a willingness to draw it out in time."

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the war in the South, or at least a willingness to draw it out in time."

## Soviet Sub and Tender Quit Cuba, Sailing Toward Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A Soviet submarine tender which had been based in Cuba for several months has left the island and is en route to Europe, the Defense Department said today.

The presence of the submarine tender at the Cuban port of Cienfuegos had led to reports that the Soviet Union was building a submarine base there.

President Nixon said in a television interview Monday night that he would consider it a violation of an understanding with the Soviet Union if Soviet nuclear submarines were serviced in Cuba or from Cuba.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said the submarine tender and a conventional submarine accompanying it left Cuba earlier this week and were last reported to be several hundred miles away.

They were proceeding in a north-easterly direction.

He said a Soviet frigate and an oiler, which had also been operating in Cuban waters, are now in the English Channel, also heading northeast.

The Defense Department, which has had the Soviet tender under constant surveillance since it arrived in Cuba late last summer, refused to say whether it thinks the vessel is returning to the Soviet Union or en route to Europe.

Since the Pentagon did not pinpoint when the tender left Cuba, it was not clear whether the departure took place before or after President Nixon's statements Monday in which he had said he had concluded the Soviet Union did not want a crisis in the Caribbean.

The United States last September said the Soviet Union was starting a submarine base in Cuba, warning against introducing nuclear submarines into Cuba.

White House officials expressed concern on learning of the conclusion of new port facilities in Cienfuegos and recalled the terms of an understanding between the late President John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev which ended the Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Nixon said Monday that the original understanding, under which the United States promised not to invade Cuba in return for a Soviet pledge to keep its offensive strategic weapons off the island, was expanded last October to bar a Soviet naval base in Cuba.

The departure of the Soviet submarine base appeared to strengthen support for President Nixon's publicly stated belief that the Soviet Union intends to keep the word and is anxious to avoid confrontation over Cuba.

More Rain Adds To Flood Losses In West Malaysia

KUANTAN, Malaysia, Jan. 8 (UPI).—New monsoon rains in the flood-stricken east coast of West Malaysia today added hundreds of thousands of people are already marooned or in need of food.

British helicopter crews reported sighting three pockets of people stranded on small islands with a rising Pahang River swirling around them. Thick gray clouds rolled in at mid-morning and a fall over the disaster area.

The Pahang River Valley region stretching 100 miles from a central highlands of the Malay Peninsula to the sea, is almost all water.

Officials estimate that 100,000 persons in the valley are homeless. British military officials put the figure closer to 300,000.

Dutschke Loses Court Appeal To Stay as Student in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

clear to every foreigner that even the ability to think critically and discuss politics is a risk in the eyes of the present government."

On the other hand, the universities group of the Monday Club, a right-wing Conservative organization, hailed the decision. A spokesman said:

"There are too many subversive elements in the United Kingdom today without adding to the problems by importing aliens. . . . Certainly money should not be wasted on the importation of subversives."

Mr. Dutschke, who is now a student at the University of West Berlin, had fled to the West from East Germany after refusing to serve in the army there.

In 1968, Mr. Dutschke was shot in the head and almost killed. He came to Britain for medical treatment and a long convalescence, living with his wife and small boy in Cambridge.

The Labor government, in power until last June, admitted him and renewed his entry permit on condition that he would "not engage in political activities."

Last summer, with his health largely recovered, Mr. Dutschke sought to change his legal status to that of a full-time post-graduate student.

Mr. Dutschke's own evidence, the tribunal found, showed that he had met and talked with a wide variety of persons interested in political issues, both British and foreign. He was a member of the German Students' Union in Britain, and the German Students' Union in the United States.

All these meetings were seen by Mr. Dutschke as "perfectly natural and understandable," following his old friendships and associations. He did not regard this as political activity and indeed told the tribunal that he had no intention of following "an absolutely new political line," different from his previous one.

But the tribunal found that he had violated the nonpolitical condition. It said:

"In our view these meetings and associations have far exceeded normal social activities and would ever his intentions may have been he did not abide by the law."

The evidence that he had given before us in camera confirms this.

A person as "highly developed politically" as Mr. Dutschke cannot be expected to abide by the law, the tribunal said. It was thus "wrong on principle" to enforce in practice to his refraining from political activity a condition of entry.

This led to the tribunal's decision: "From the evidence presented us by the Security Service we do not think that it is to the present that the presence of Mr. Dutschke in this country has constituted a appreciable danger to national security."

"Risk in Presence"

"Nevertheless, if he were to remain for a further period as a full-time post-graduate student, would be free from any conditions during that period, and we do not think that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, it would be wrong to risk it."

Continued presence on a long-stay stay of this kind."

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the writ and Labor party member of the Irish Parliament, has offered to take the Dutschke family into his home. He is expelled from the Irish Parliament because of his teaching at Aarhus University in Denmark.

The Times of London will in an editorial tomorrow say that known circumstances did not justify departure from the tradition of tolerance. "Nor is the fabric of society so rotten that he is sent to harbor," it adds.

WEATHER

ALGATRE 0 F Very cloudy  
AMSTERDAM 10 41 Overcast  
ANAKA 7 48 Overcast  
ATHENS 14 17 Rain  
BERLIN 24 15 Partly cloudy  
BRISBANE 4 30 Cloudy  
BUENOS AIRES 8 22 Overcast  
CAIRO 6 22 Overcast  
CHICAGO 2 22 Overcast  
COLOMBO 27 27 Overcast  
COSTA RICA 14 27 Overcast  
DUBLIN 11 22 Overcast  
HAMBURG 8 22 Overcast  
HONG KONG 24 15 Partly cloudy  
JERUSALEM 14 22 Overcast  
LONDON 10 41 Overcast  
LYON 10 41 Overcast  
MADRID 8 22 Overcast  
MOSCOW 2 22 Overcast  
MUNICH 2 22 Overcast  
NEW YORK 10 41 Overcast  
PARIS 10 41 Overcast







## Congress' Time for Reform Is Now

As members of Congress take a much-needed rest between the turbulent end of the 91st and the uncertain beginning of the 92d on Jan. 21, demands for reforms are filling the air. The seven filibusters in the Senate during the last days of the 1970 session were too much for even a long-suffering public to swallow. The country is painfully conscious also of the fact that much of the most vital legislation considered last year failed because of antiquated rules and customs in both houses. The pile of unfinished business that will have to start afresh in the 1971 session includes the Social Security and welfare bills, aid for desegregation, revenue-sharing, draft reform and the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President.

In the face of widespread demands for action, Congress played games and tied itself into ridiculous tangles. As Sen. Matthias has pointed out: "The Senate floor, like Alice's Wonderland, was a topsy-turvy place where you had to run faster and faster to stay where you were and where the unexpected was to be expected at any moment." The outcome was such a blow to public confidence that both houses are faced with the necessity of mending their rules in the new session as a means of restoring public confidence.

The chaotic happenings of the last month were no accident; nor can the blame be heaped upon any individual leader or committee. Rather, they represent an institutional failure. Congress allowed the makings of a legislative crunch to build up throughout the session and had absolutely no means of controlling the situation when the final showdown came after the Christmas recess. The leaders of the Senate could not bring order out of bedlam because that body has steadfastly refused to give them the tools of responsible leadership.

In our view the new Congress ought to meet this critical problem head on. There is no reason to believe that the performance of 1971 will be any better than that of 1970 unless the conditions under which Congress operates are improved. The time has come for Congress to put its own house in order. The country cannot afford to risk further surrender of power to the executive because the legislative branch insists on following outmoded practices devised in a less complex century for a small agricultural country.

Probably the most pervasive deficiency afflicting both houses is the seniority system. Both houses allow their committee chairmen to dominate the legislative process, and these key men are chosen by the blind operation of seniority. If an incompetent in a back-

woods district can get himself elected over a long period, he is certain to become the chief keeper of the legislative gate in a vital area of policy-making. And he may well occupy that powerful position after age has sapped his awareness of what the country at large is thinking and doing.

Some inadequate proposals have been made in both the Democratic and Republican parties in the House for changes in the seniority system. It is evident to every student of the problem that they fall short of what is desirable. It is our hope that leaders on both sides of the Capitol will see that basic reforms and not mere poultries are needed.

Another critical problem that came into sharp focus in the closing days of the 91st session is unrepresentative conferees. This defect is closely related to seniority because the almost invariable practice is to name the oldest committee members in point of service as conferees. Frequently they are not representative of the Senate or of the House, as the case may be. The furor over the SST was complicated by the fact that a majority of the Senate conferees, who favored building the supersonic transport plane, simply ignored the position the Senate had taken in opposition to it. Opponents of the SST then felt compelled to filibuster to counteract this abuse of seniority, thus deepening the quagmire resulting from antiquated rules.

In many respects the filibuster is the most intolerable carryover from an easy-going and uncomplicated past. As it now operates, it not only prevents Congress from getting its work done. Again and again it results in minority decisions because a few senators can kill vital measures by long-windedness. Unlimited debate has become only another name for frustration and defeat of the will of the majority. It is an undemocratic practice which threatens to drag our entire system into disrepute.

In our view the time has come to take this choke off the neck of representative government regardless of any filibuster that may be launched to save the filibuster. Sen. Mansfield is ready to demand a new cloture rule when the Senate meets, and he ought to have a tidal wave of support from the country. We think the outlook would be far more promising, however, if he would go all the way and ask for a rule that would let a majority of the Senate decide when time-wasting debate should end.

The new Congress has the best opportunity in many years to put aside its outworn gimmicks and to transform itself into the responsible legislature that it ought to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Expediting Mideast Talks

Arab delegates have expressed ill-founded fears that United Nations Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's sudden journey to Jerusalem, just as Middle East peace talks were getting under way in New York, represents an Israeli delaying tactic.

The results of this timely digression should in fact be to expedite the discussions. By conferring with Premier Golda Meir and other government leaders in the Israeli capital, Mr. Jarring will have instantly raised the negotiations to the highest level, bypassing the time-consuming process of relaying proposals between lower-level delegates at United Nations headquarters and decision-makers at home.

It is strange that the Arabs, who are

constantly pleading the urgency of progress in the talks, should be the ones who have insisted on New York as their venue. The more expeditious procedure would be to transfer discussions promptly to some central place more convenient to all of the concerned Middle East leaders—Cyprus, for example—as Israel has repeatedly proposed.

In the meantime, the Arabs could demonstrate the sincerity of their expressed desire for fast action by inviting Ambassador Jarring also to visit Cairo and Amman while he is in the area. The sooner the top leadership of all the interested parties becomes directly involved, the better the chance for a speedy exchange of views and for real progress toward an understanding.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### The Answer Man

Mr. Nixon has a response to everything: In the economic field he is going quite simply to do the opposite of what he has been doing so far. He is going to revive expansion by appropriate measures. Peace? What peace? Not necessarily that of the world. In any case, not the one which the Vietnamese people dream of. It will be a peace for the Americans, at least for those of them who do not make money out of the war. Mr. Nixon already declares himself very satisfied with the results of his Vietnam policy, which, he says, is his best achievement. He indeed confesses that, when he entered the White House, he hoped to end the war within two years. At that time he probably had illusions about his chances of reaching a negotiated agreement with Hanoi. Now, he obviously has none left. In an hour's time on the air, he did not make any reference to the Paris talks. But he warned the North Vietnamese once again that he would from now on respond to any attempted counteroffensive in the South by bombing military objectives on their own territory. But will this be sufficient?

One of his four talking partners asked: What will happen if the Communists attack massively, in 1973 for example, when nearly all American ground combat units have gone? Mr. Nixon refused to answer.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

**The Ancient Prejudice**  
Jewry in Eastern Europe is today living in fear. It suspects that another cycle of anti-Semitism may be beginning, prompted and orchestrated by those in power in Moscow. Of course anti-Semitism as such will be deplored by those responsible.

How much of Russia's renewed drive against Zionism is due to a wish to please Arab public opinion, and how much is this wish due in turn to military competition with America? How much are the attacks on Jews in Poland attributable to wartime rivalry between the Communists who worked from Moscow (many of them Jews) and those who stayed in Poland? How much does anti-Semitism go hand in hand with anti-Americanism, nourished by Israel's evident dependence on America for money and arms?

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 9, 1896

LONDON—Every ship has been taken up by the British War Office and Admiralty in conjunction with the despatch to the Cape, under convoy of a large naval force, of a military expedition larger than any that has left these shores since the Crimean campaign. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of all the ships and torpedo craft which are at present under construction in private ship-building establishments.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1921

DANVILLE, Ill.—Mrs. Sadie Harrington entered on the forty-second day of a hunger strike here today which she is carrying on in an attempt to force her husband, Mr. Ernest Harrington, to join a church. The husband refuses to yield and expresses the belief that his wife will give up the self-imposed starvation. She appears emaciated but steadily refuses medicine, fearing it will contain food.



## '72 White House Race Has Begun

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Don't look now, but the 1972 American presidential election campaign has already started. Suddenly, the candidates are talking and acting in a different way, showing up in newsworthy capitals and TV studios, hiring speech-writers, political strategists and pollsters, attending private dinners with rich benefactors and otherwise demonstrating that they have the itch.

This is not new—only a little early. About this time in the American historical process, halfway between past disasters and future dreams, a small number of Americans, most of them senators, begin to hear "Call to the Chief" in the middle of the night, and the long struggle begins.

The evidence is all around us now. Senator Muskie has gone to Israel on his way to Egypt, West Germany and the Soviet Union. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota has resigned as chairman of a commission to reform the Democratic party before announcing his determination to lead the Democrats back to the White House, and this is not all.

The administration's attacks on the wicked television network commentators have stopped. The President has been having a "conversation" with them in the White House library. The Vice-President has dropped out of the headlines. The official theme out of Washington now is peace, reconciliation and cooperation with the new Congress, even if this means expanding the deficit rather than balancing the budget.

### New Alignments

This is all to the good. Both sides have now analyzed the 1970 election returns very carefully, and are beginning to deal with the realities of the future: inflation, unemployment, war, the arms race and the young. They are not talking so much now about the old arguments between Republicans and Democrats, black and white, young and old, left and right, Eastern "elites" and the "silent majority," but looking to the new political alignments of 1972.

There are two major political factors now. The 1972 presidential election may be quite different. The Supreme Court has given the tie in presidential elections to 11 1/2 million new potential voters between 18 and 21. The political analysts and sociologists may be right that the young people want to talk but won't act, and even if they do, that they'll follow the votes of their parents, but even the President and the Vice-President, who have children, are not likely to bet everything on this assumption.

After all, Mr. Nixon lost the 1960 election to John Kennedy by 113,000 votes, and won the 1968 election with only 43 percent of the vote. No wonder then that, since the last election and the Supreme Court's decision on the 18-year-old vote, he has been paying attention to the polls, which say that the young are more Democratic than Republican, and very interested in a better environment, better race relations and better relations between the White House and the universities.

This 18-year-old vote is the first major change between the last presidential election and the next. And the second is the formation of an independent people's lobby under John Gardner, former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, former head of the Carnegie Foundation. It is quietly

building a potentially powerful political organization of all the people who are disenchanted with both political parties, and this "plague on both your houses" lobby may be the "sleepers" in the next campaign.

The old political professionals, of course, are cynical about the 18-year-olds and new independent or maverick organizations like Gardner's, but the President is not, and Attorney General Mitchell certainly is not.

### Lindsay's Team?

Mitchell is watching Gardner's "Common Cause" organization very carefully and suspiciously that the independent appeal of John Gardner may work to the advantage of Mayor John Lindsay of New York as a factor in the 1972 election. And President Nixon is clearly analyzing the political possibilities of the 18-year-old vote.

"At the present time," he told the TV commentators the other night, "it (the 18-year-old vote)

would benefit the Democratic party more than the Republican party."

"But if we can and the war, if we can end the draft, if we can bring jobs, equal opportunity without the cost of war, without the cost of rising inflation, I believe that young people (will respond) to our very imaginative programs for reforming government, for the environment... that they will be attracted to our party, not as a party, but to our principles beyond party." This is a little different from his campaign themes of 1970.

So both parties are putting their men and their policies in line for the 1972 election. The struggle is on more for the center. The administration is not talking about a conservative "Southern strategy" now, but talking about itself as a force for reform and change. In such ways, elections have their advantages: They bring both parties back to the realities of peace, and the other practical problems of the people.

## Land of Hope and Glory

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Sen. Edmund Muskie was having lunch in the cellar restaurant of the Grosvenor House the other day when the waiter brought a bottle of champagne. It had been sent by a man sitting at a table across the way. The waiter went over to say thanks.

The man was an American. "My politics are not yours, senator," he explained, "but I like what you say."

Has Ed Muskie found charisma? Not exactly. It is still hard to imagine a girl jumping up and down for this Down-Beat character. But there is something—something indicated by champagne from a stranger and respectful approaches by American tourists in the hotel lobby and greetings from students at the airport. There is recognition, and respect.

In the year since his last visit to London, Sen. Muskie has changed in public appreciation and also, not surprisingly, in his own attitude toward his political prospects. He still has that modest manner, with a touch of Kennedy self-mockery. But thoughts of the presidency are much more overtly on his mind.

### One-Termers?

He muses over whether an incumbent President can be defeated. He considers the possibility that, with insoluble problems, we are in an age of one-term Presidents. He notes the feelings of distrust that Richard Nixon persistently arouses in some people. He wonders whether the rising unemployment and fear of worse have revived the old public identification of the Republican party with economic crisis.

All this suggests a calculating side—not exactly unexpected in a politician, even one with a casual air. Ed Muskie did not win as a Democrat in Maine without a good deal of toughness and calculation. His emergence as the leading prospect for the 1972 Democratic nomination may be bringing this side of him out.

But the main thrust of Sen. Muskie's thinking now is not on narrow questions of political advantage. As he makes the candidate's required tour of world statesmen, he is asking himself and his colleagues about the spirit of the United States.

Are the American people returning at all to their old spirit of optimism and generosity, their love of challenge, their communal sense of purpose? Are they ready again, politically, for an appeal to vision and hope?

These are the questions that interest Sen. Muskie as he considers 1972. He was obviously surprised and moved by the national reaction to his election-eve television address. He thinks that reaction expressed a public longing to be inspired instead of embittered, a desire to move on from the fearful, inward-looking phase through which America has been passing.

A Scot with long experience of the United States returned recently from a visit there with impressions that give some encouragement to the Muskie view but also a warning.

### Eerie Silence

He found an eerie silence in the country, but underneath that a deep reservoir of emotion reflecting doubts about the values of American society and a wish for new national purpose, new goals. That would provide a receptive setting for the kind of campaign that Sen. Muskie would embrace, or for that matter Edward Kennedy or George McGovern.

## Cairo Confirmation

## New Soviet Imperialism

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—A historic turning point occurred about a fortnight ago in Cairo. The State Department's representative in the Egyptian capital, Donald Bergus, was received by Egypt's new president, Anwar Sadat. On Sadat's instructions, Bergus asked President Sadat about the new naval base the Soviets are building at Mersa Matruh.

The former Egyptian line, and the former Soviet line as well, was always to pool-pool, to minimize, indeed to lie about the Soviet military presence in Egypt. But this time, Sadat was reasonably forthright. The Soviets, he said, had done so much for his country that Egypt could not deny them any facilities they required.

In such cases, and especially with such people, the question of candor and honesty is always of very great importance. It means that a new situation, once regarded as temporary and potentially reversible, has come to be regarded as permanent and irreversible. And in this case, it means that the new Soviet imperialism has entered a quite new phase.

The Soviet threat to Israel, only deferred by the talks that have now opened, is of course part of the pattern of this new Soviet imperialism. Recently, for instance, the chief Soviet partisan in the Egyptian junta went to Moscow to discuss more generous military aid for Egypt. In a subsequent report to his government, Al Fakry boasted of bringing home the bacon in a big way. The most interesting published passage in his official report was the following:

"The Soviet leaders expounded at length their assessment of the conflict in the Middle East, and its place in the world strategy of the Soviet Union."

Hence it is time to give the widely ignored evidence for the quite new Soviet imperialism, which is altogether different from anything seen in the past. Since the end of World War II, with a single exception, the Soviets have never before sought to control territory or to obtain bases beyond the borders of their existing empire. The exception, of course, was the attempt to replace missiles in Cuba. Otherwise, where they have made gains, the places grabbed for have always been territory already occupied by Soviet troops. Examples were Stalin's attempt to hang onto the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, and the two grabs for Berlin.

So both parties are putting their men and their policies in line for the 1972 election. The struggle is on more for the center. The administration is not talking about a conservative "Southern strategy" now, but talking about itself as a force for reform and change. In such ways, elections have their advantages: They bring both parties back to the realities of peace, and the other practical problems of the people.

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Now, however, the rules have changed radically.

The most important signs of the change were the beginnings of construction, about six months ago, of new naval bases that will unquestionably be under exclusive Soviet control. One is the big base at Mersa Matruh in the delta, the other full-scale base being built is on the Socatra Islands, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

But these bases, on the standard old imperial pattern, are only the beginning of the story. On the western shore of the Red Sea, the Soviet military presence in Egypt, including Russian troops in an active combat role, is of course well known.

In addition, however, the Soviets have moved into the Sudan in a big way, taking advantage of the rebellion of the unhappy Nile blacks against their Arab masters, the Khartoum. Besides weapons, there are even Soviet military advisers with the Sudanese units attacking the rebels. Then, too, the Soviets have an important military presence in Somalia, just to the south of the Sudan.

On the Red Sea's eastern shore, moreover, the Soviet military role and presence is again very conspicuous in the Yemen, and also in the new state of South Yemen, that was formed after the British evacuated Aden. Here, they have some competition from the Chinese Communists. But it is not effective, as indicated by South Yemen's grant of the bases on the Socatra Islands to the Soviets.

Besides the Mediterranean ports of Egypt and Syria, the ever-growing Soviet Navy has further acquired the right to use the Red Sea, ports of all the countries above named, plus Mogadiscio in Somalia. Mrs. Bandaranaike's success in Ceylon has also opened the great base of the Trincomalee to the Soviets, and they have secured "landing and fueling rights" on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

Finally, all indications to date suggest that the Soviets are using their positions in South Yemen to support a guerrilla movement in the neighboring sultanate of Yemen. If successful, this effort will take them right around the corner of the Persian Gulf itself. In all this, the Soviet goal of ultimate control of the Middle East is only too clear. Only sleepwalkers can doubt it.

## Letters

### Poles Apart?

Your article last week about Czechoslovakia quoting the current Prague motto, "Honor or Work," demonstrates once again the rhetorical convergence of the two opposing systems, Communism and Capitalism, and the supranational human forces which transcend them. For in the West a growing horde of young people carp at working because they are reluctant to contribute to a productive system of which they disapprove; while in this Eastern European country, "intellectuals"

are stripped of their ability to function for reasons which no doubt appear to the public as little further removed from our own eyes. Whatever the arguments about the degree of freedom which separates these two situations, the end effect is the same—disenfranchisement for a significant group of thinking and sensitive people.

JOHN DINGEMAN.

Canaan.

### Mideast Agony

In his article of Dec. 28, Mr. James Reston is misleading his readers on the Middle Eastern crisis. He wrote that Israel is "enveloped by hostile Arab states—Lebanon and Syria... Iraq... Jordan... Egypt, Yemen and Saudi Arabia in the south—2.4 million Jews against 80 million Arabs—outgunned by the arsenal of Communism." So permit me to correct his pre-designed mistakes.

Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia are armed by Western countries and Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen never participated in direct military action against Israel. However, Lebanon is always the target of Israeli attacks.

The population of the said countries is 58 million Arabs. It should be noted that those Arabs lived in peace with the Jewish people before Palestine was conquered by the Zionists. All honest reporters know this fact.

Mr. Reston's Bible quotation is universal and by no means refers only to the "agony of the Jews." It also refers to the agony of the Palestinian Arabs who are fighting against 12 million Zionists, who really make up the population of Israel but live abroad.

MAJED EL-HASSAN.

Valencia, Spain.



## Pravda Rebukes Soviet Jews Who Try to Migrate to Israel

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, asserted today that Soviet Jews have equal rights and opportunities in Soviet society and charged that those seeking their emigration to Israel are enemies of the Soviet Union.

A theoretical article, entitled "Soviet Socialism," also accused Western propaganda of "defending" Jewish elements who have "abused" their rights in the Soviet Union.

The article also underscored that at least for the moment the Soviet Union is adhering to its position that Russian Jews have no need to emigrate to Israel, since their "homeland" is in Russia.

The campaign launched by the forces of world imperialism and Zionism for the emigration of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality to Israel shows the viciousness of the methods to which our adversaries have recourse in order to discredit the land of the Soviets and undermine the class nature of socialist patriotism," it said.

"It is common knowledge that these citizens were born, grew up and were educated in the Soviet Union," it continued.

Pravda said Soviet Jews have "equal rights and opportunities" equal to all members of Soviet society to engage in socially useful activities.

"But imperialist propaganda persistently alleges that their homeland is Israel," Pravda said, "and that all the Jews are allegedly linked with undesirable ties. But it is quite obvious that the interests of Jewish working people, citizens of whatever country they may be, are opposite to the interests of Jewish financial magnates, bankers and industrialists, wherever they may live."

The theme of the Pravda comments on Jews was that any Jew who seeks to emigrate to Israel is supporting "world imperialism and Zionism" in their anti-Soviet activity, and if a Jew signs petitions that make their way to the West, he can be classed as a traitor.

## Poland Plans Plenum Talks On Dec. Riots

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Poland's new Communist leadership is preparing for a plenary session of discussion and publicity.

Polish and Western observers have noted the dramatic change as part of the promised attempt by Edward Giersek, the new party leader, to restore confidence in the leadership.

In the past, meetings of the party plenum have received little or no advance notice. The forthcoming eighth plenary session has been for the first time and is being widely discussed in the press.

The ruling 12-member Politburo, led by Mr. Giersek, also has announced an agenda for the next Central Committee meeting. Although stated in broad terms, it represents a departure from previous experience.

The agenda will discuss "the December events," meaning the riots that led to the replacement of Wladyslaw Gomulka by Mr. Giersek, and the "results of the past five-year period," a necessary prelude to reassessment of the economic outlook for 1971-1975.

In addition, newspapers report each day on party preparatory meetings that have been held in provincial centers to discuss the problems facing party leaders.

Mr. Giersek, who came to power amid anti-government riots last month, has accused Mr. Gomulka of creating the equivalent of a credibility gap in Poland.

He has stated indirectly that Mr. Gomulka had lost contact with the working masses, establishing the basis for the crisis that led to his downfall.

The publicity surrounding the forthcoming plenum, and especially the accounts of the provincial meetings, indicate that great efforts are being made to restore contact with the workers and the party faithful.

## Seoul Sentences 6 South Koreans To Death as Spies

SEOUL, Jan. 8 (AP).—Six South Koreans were sentenced to death today by the Seoul District Criminal Court, which found them guilty of spying for North Korea.

They were accused of being members of a spy ring which had operated from Japan from 1953 until last September.

Eight others were sentenced to terms ranging from life to three and a half years.

Authorities said the group was organized in 1953 by Hong Wun-Tak, sent from Pyongyang, and provided information to the North while attempting to win over South Korean leaders to the Communist side.

Mr. Hong, who was arrested in 1953, is now in Pyongyang directing North Korea's espionage operations in the South.

The death sentences are subject to review by a higher court.

**Demands Meeting**

SEOUL, Jan. 8 (UPI).—North Korea demanded a full meeting of the Korean Military Armistices Commission for tomorrow at the village of Panmunjom, the United Nations Command said today.

The North Koreans did not give any reason for calling the session.

The UN Command counter-proposed next Tuesday for the meeting, the officials said.

The North Korean demand came one day after a naval incident in which Seoul said North Korean gunboats attacked two South Korean fishing boats in the Yellow Sea.

## Czech Refugees in U.S. to Get Right to Refuse Prague Mail

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The government is preparing to invoke postal regulations in an effort to protect Czechoslovak refugees in the United States from harassment through the mails by the Prague authorities.

Officials said that the State Department plans to issue a statement soon to advise the estimated 8,000 Czechoslovak refugees who fled to this country after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968. The advice will be that they may legally refuse to accept mail informing them of criminal proceedings against them, demanding "down payments" of dollars for "legal defense" or requesting participation in a census.

Under U.S. postal regulations, such mail may be refused. The regulation states:

"The addressee may refuse to accept a piece of mail at the time it is offered for delivery. Also,

## GOP Congressman Infuriated By White House on Job Mix-Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Rep. William Scherle, R-Iowa, was baffled by the way the White House turned him down for a job in the administration yesterday using the words "incomprehensible" and "incompetent" about the letter he received.

Mr. Scherle, a presidential special assistant who signed it, said:

"For the letter told him, 'We are unable to offer you an appointment at this time.'"

It also said: "Your file, although inactive, has been placed with a select group in our talent bank. If in the future you are activated, you will be so notified."

Mr. Scherle's press statement disclosed the reason for his "incompetence" was that he had no time to express an interest in a position with the administration," he said.

Mr. Scherle's White House office was unable to say any more last night to explain the baffled congressman. The presidential assistant, he said, had no comment to make on Mr. Scherle's remarks.



IMAGINATION UNLIMITED—British Navy Petty Officer Alan Hogarth tries out his shoats or boots—as he could call the shoe-boat contraption he used to march across Plymouth Harbor. Mr. Hogarth constructed his 'floats' out of polystyrene and his poles with broomsticks stuck fast into upturned plastic buckets.

## British Surgeon Blames Diet For Colon Cancers in West

By Harry Nelson

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 8.—A British surgeon who spent 20 years studying cancer in Africa, pointed out a serious danger yesterday at a highly refined diet in discussing the high incidence of colon cancer in developed nations.

Dr. Denis P. Burkitt, the argument rests mainly on comparative studies of various African villages and affluent populations, in Africa and other places.

No other form of cancer is so closely linked to dietary changes, he told a conference here sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

Dr. Burkitt, who is a member of the British Medical Research Council, and other scientists here agreed that there is considerable evidence that its incidence is due to some environmental factor.

Cancer of the colon and rectum is extremely rare in African villages, Dr. Burkitt said. But in the United States, it is more common than any other type of cancer except skin cancer.

Dr. Burkitt's theory follows these lines:

One of the biggest differences between the diet of the Western world and that of less developed countries is the proportion of unabsorbable fiber (roughage) to refined carbohydrates, he said. The African village diet is very high in roughage foods; the typical Western diet is very low.

A principal reason for less roughage in Western diets is the much higher amount of refined foods such as refined flour and refined sugar, he said.

The lack of roughage, according to Dr. Burkitt, causes changes in the activity of the colon, increases the time required for food to pass through the intestine and, most important, he believes, alters the kind of bacteria living there.

**Experimental Evidence**

And, according to the surgeon, there is experimental evidence that certain bacteria have the capacity to transform bile salts into cancer-causing agents.

The increased time required for food to pass through the body, the constipation and the changes in the kind of bacteria in the intestine can all be traced to the lack of roughage due to diets high in refined foods, Dr. Burkitt said.

Dr. John H. Weisburger, a National Cancer Institute authority on cancer-causing chemicals, confirmed Dr. Burkitt's remarks about the importance of bacteria.

"If you don't have the right kind of bacteria in the bowel, you don't get colon cancer," he said in an interview.

## Eric Hodgins, 71, Dies; Author of 'Mr. Blandings'

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—Eric Hodgins, 71, who was publisher of Fortune magazine and vice-president of Time, Inc., during a quarter-century of association with the magazine publishing empire, died yesterday.

Mr. Hodgins was the author of the novel "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House," which was made into a movie in 1945, starring Cary Grant, Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas.

Later he published another novel, "Blandings Way." Earlier, he wrote a popular book on the history of aviation, "Sky High."

He joined Fortune as a writer in 1933, and was managing editor before Time-Life-Fortune publisher Henry Luce created the post of publisher of Fortune in 1937 and gave the job to Mr. Hodgins. Several years later he also was named editor-in-chief of Fortune. He retired in 1958.

## 90 Reported Dead In Airliner Crash At Soviet Airport

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Ninety persons died on the Soviet New Year's Eve in Leningrad when a Soviet airliner's engines failed during takeoff, aviation sources said today.

The sources had reported the crash of the Ilyushin-18 of Aeroflot, the national airline, two days ago. At that time there was no information on the number of deaths. The Russians seldom report air accidents. And they did not report this one in the public press.

The sources said the plane was taking off from Leningrad's Smolny Airport on a New Year's Eve flight to Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

"All four engines failed after it got off," one of the sources said. "It crashed and disintegrated. Everybody on board—90 persons—died."

## Towel Found in Body Did Not Kill, Jury Says

TORONTO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A surgical towel left in the body of a man during an operation did not lead to his death a week later, a coroner's jury ruled yesterday. But it recommended that such towels no longer be used in surgery.

Wilfred English, 68, a retired customs inspector, died at Toronto General Hospital on Nov. 22, a week after undergoing an emergency operation on the aorta artery.

An autopsy performed the day after his death showed an 18-by-30-inch towel had been left in his body. The jury did not attach any blame for the man's death to either the hospital or the surgeon who performed the operation.

## Youth Survives Rocket Explosion Inside His Chest

AARHUS, Denmark, Jan. 8 (AP).—Vagn Larsen, 17, is in a hospital in serious condition but still alive here today after he accidentally swallowed a fireworks rocket that exploded in his chest.

Doctors who performed emergency surgery at the Aarhus Municipal Hospital said the boy's chest was ripped open right behind the heart. But they believed he was now out of immediate danger.

Friends said it happened during a delayed New Year's party when Larsen put the rocket between his teeth and asked a friend to light the fuse with the burning end of a cigarette. He intended to remove the rocket, about 5 inches long, and throw it into the air before it fired.

But the rocket struck to his lips and the boy panicked, swallowing the rocket as it ignited. The friends said all present clearly heard the loud bang when a final charge, designed to release a rain of multi-colored fire, went off inside the boy's chest.

## Russians Revive Vehicle on Moon

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Soviet space controllers today reactivated Lunokhod-1 moon robot after its two-week nap through the frigid lunar night and channelled sunlight to revive its solar-power battery cells, the official Tass news agency said.

The report said the eight-wheeled robot, which landed aboard the Luna-17 spacecraft last Nov. 17, had survived "quite well" its hibernation in -202° temperatures.

Lunokhod-1 was parked and shifted into "hibernation condition" with its solar batteries closed last Dec. 23. The lunar night, during which the Sea of Rains is cast into shadow, lasted from then until yesterday, Tass said.

## 13 Swiss Passes Closed

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Thirteen Swiss Alpine passes are closed to road traffic, Swiss motor organizations announced today. They include the St. Gotthard and the Great St. Bernard.

## Heath Meets With Yahya In Pakistan

### More Students Riot Over Book on Prophet

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Yahya Khan tonight told British Prime Minister Edward Heath that Pakistan believes the British Commonwealth "useful" and said he hopes the global association will show the resilience to survive that it has in the past.

Mr. Heath arrived earlier today in the world's largest Moslem nation, currently being shaken by widespread anti-British riots, on his way to next week's Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Singapore. There, he is expected to face a showdown over his government's proposal to sell arms to the apartheid government of South Africa.

Mr. Yahya, who said preoccupations at home will prevent him from attending the conference on Jan. 14-22, made no direct reference to proposed weapons sales but said the Commonwealth's "evolution has been dictated by the needs of the time."

The British prime minister's arrival was quiet and there were no signs of the massive demonstration occurring in other cities of the nation, which was part of British India until 1947. Some British government buildings have been attacked in Karachi, Lahore and other centers by Moslem students protesting the publication in Britain of an illustrated book, "Turkish Art of Love in Pictures," which makes references to the alleged sex life of the Prophet Mohammed.

Mr. Yahya, head of the military government which has ruled Pakistan for the last 22 months, tonight was host at a banquet for Mr. Heath.

"Our two countries also share a conviction about the utility of the Commonwealth link," he said in a speech.

**5-Power Accord Reached**

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A wide range of agreement on the future defense of the Singapore-Malaysia area was reached in five-power talks which ended here tonight, conference sources said.

A joint communiqué issued after the two-day talks, held between Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, said a document was drawn up setting out the political framework for area defense arrangements after the Anglo-Malaysian defense agreement expires this year.

The decision taken during the talks between mid-level defense officials will be submitted for final agreement to a full ministerial conference in London early this year.

**Supports Center-Left**

At the heart of the matter is the Express's attempt since Mr. Servan-Schreiber founded it in 1953, to be an "objective" newsmagazine rather than the more traditional French journal engaged editorially, however, it has supported French center-left politics.

Because Mr. Servan-Schreiber's platform as Radical party leader is also center-left, a confusion

## L'Express Staff Protests Servan Ties A Newsmagazine Vs. Its Founder

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A rebellion of newsmen at L'Express, France's leading newsmagazine, against Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, its former publisher, appears to have been headed off by the magazine's agreement to publish a statement by newsmen in next week's edition.

The newsmen protest that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who is now a French deputy and chairman of the Radical party, has entered into an arrangement with the magazine's management that can only "damage the image of a newsmagazine." They point out they were not consulted on the agreement and are not bound by it.

The new difficulties arose as Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 46, and his brother, Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, 33, head of L'Expansion, a business monthly, both announced their resignations from the Express Group. Jean-Louis, who is not in politics, reportedly resigned after disagreeing with his older brother on the mixture of politics and magazines.

The newsmen's protest arose when they learned that despite Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's resignation from Groupe Express, he would stay on to contribute columns of his "personal opinion."

**Not Consulted**

In a statement they indicated:

- They were not consulted on the new arrangement and are not bound by it.
- They "judge that a frequent and exclusive collaboration of any politician can only damage the image of a newsmagazine."
- They "take note of assurances given by management and by the editors against any political interference."
- They are nonetheless asking that a commission of three newsmen be elected to "watch over the independence of the magazine and its newsmen."

L'Express, which has a weekly circulation of about 600,000, has had a crisis de conscience ever since its publisher and founder launched his political career a year ago. At the time, he resigned as publisher, but stayed on as president of the group and on the magazine's steering committee. He has also contributed columns from time to time.

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Because Mr. Servan-Schreiber's platform as Radical party leader is also center-left, a confusion

**Temporary Saigon Duty**

Col. Henderson, 46, who is on temporary duty in Saigon, thinks differently.

"It was supposed to be a dangerous, urgent and important mission—nothing out of the ordinary," Col. Henderson said in recalling a briefing he got as a bombardier in the early hours of April 3, 1945.

By mid-morning 18 B-24 Liberator bombers had left Pandemonium, India, and Col. Henderson, then a young lieutenant, almost had his target in sight when anti-aircraft fire began.

Then, 3,000 feet from the wooden bridge Col. Henderson lined up his target in his Norden bomb sight and unleashed his first bomb from



J.-J. Servan-Schreiber

between the party's views and the magazine's views would be unavoidable.

In the page of explanations

## U.S. Airman Sure He Bombed The Bridge on the River Kwai

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Despite the book and movie, Lt. Col. William A. Henderson is convinced that he blew up the bridge on the River Kwai.

"I blew it up on a bombing raid with the U.S. Army Air Force," the colonel said yesterday during a week's leave here from Vietnam.

Col. Henderson said that he was never fully convinced that the bridge he bombed was the infamous one built by allied prisoners during World War II until he visited the site this week.

"There is no doubt in my mind now," he said.

Pierre Boulle's best-selling novel described how British agents tried unsuccessfully to destroy the bridge with explosives. The movie version had the bridge blown up by demolition charges in the final scene.

Col. Henderson, 46, who is on temporary duty in Saigon, thinks differently.

"It was supposed to be a dangerous, urgent and important mission—nothing out of the ordinary," Col. Henderson said in recalling a briefing he got as a bombardier in the early hours of April 3, 1945.

By mid-morning 18 B-24 Liberator bombers had left Pandemonium, India, and Col. Henderson, then a young lieutenant, almost had his target in sight when anti-aircraft fire began.

Then, 3,000 feet from the wooden bridge Col. Henderson lined up his target in his Norden bomb sight and unleashed his first bomb from

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## FASHION

## The Latest Paris Fad: Shorts in Mid-Winter

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Fashions and logic rarely go together in subfreezing weather, the latest Paris fad is shorts.

Brigitte Bardot, Nathalie Delon, Elsa Martinelli, Sylvie Vartan, lots of long-legged models and now Madame Dupont are going around in shorts. Like exotic flowers, shorts first started blooming in hot nightclubs but soon moved to the streets with the largest quota in Saint-Germain-des-Près cafés. Hairdressing salons, always eager to be à la mode, have already asked their staff to shed their midis and Jean-Louis Saint-Roch was first to put shampoo girls in shorts.

Shorts' shapes vary considerably. Some are tailored, sporty and the most popular daytime shorts are made of jersey, with a long, snug matching jacket. The overall effect is long and skinty. Others are softly flared and look like mini-skirts. One-piece shorts are zipped up in front. Some end in bloomers while others are held by suspenders. Evening shorts are of black velvet or bright satins cheered up by pop patterns such as red hearts around the thighs.

Shorts are so ratty to start with that one can wear anything with them: patterned

stockings, tall boots, leotards or a brand new boot-and-tights combination that has just been conveniently put on the market. Last night, a girl dancing madly at Regine's really came out with the lot: black boots, black shorts, a pretty navel, a minuscule sweater holding (barely) a lot of bosom with one single button, a sombrero and cigarillo.

American designers MIA and Vicky can be credited for having made the first shorts in Paris exactly one year ago. "They didn't sell too well at first," Vicky said yesterday, "but now, shorts account for 75 percent of our sales. The first to pick them up were the real avant-garde girls, models and movie stars, such as Elga Andersen and Joanna Shimkus. The reason shorts became so popular so fast," Vicky added, "is that girls got bored with those dreary long skirts and all they want now is to look sexy again."

Although many predict that shorts will be short-lived, right now they're everywhere: in New York, where designer Adolfo is showing crêpe de chine pants; in London, where the accolade comes from mini-skirt champion Mary Quant; and in Italy where the main trend in the recent Florence showings was shorts.

The French ready-to-wear market followed as did the Paris couturiers' boutique collections. Saint-Laurent has a large proportion of shorts in his Rive Gauche collection and so does Dior's Marc Bohan who showed de-luxe, black sequined shorts. One can safely expect more shorts in the forthcoming couture collections for the simple reason that Paris cout-



MEN IN SHORTS—At the reopening of La Cintra, Thursday, the women were upstaged by designer Morris Azzaro, left, and his assistant Reinhard Luthje, right.

riers must back their ready-to-wear.

However, at least two fashion purists have come out against shorts. Classicist Coco Chanel calls them "grotesque" and "stupid" (stupidizing, in its oldest strongest sense).

As for Pierre Cardin: "They're vulgar," he snorted. "So far, the girls look good, perhaps because the fad hasn't caught on enough for few but the shapely to pick it up. But one has to watch it. Matchstick legs, or worse, dumpy derrières, could kill the fad overnight."

anti-mani party. And last night, at the reopening of La Cintra, girls in shorts were eclipsed by two men in shorts: designer Morris Azzaro and his gigantic German assistant.

Are shorts flattering on any but the super-velte? That, I'm afraid, is the eternal fashion question. So far, the girls look good, perhaps because the fad hasn't caught on enough for few but the shapely to pick it up. But one has to watch it. Matchstick legs, or worse, dumpy derrières, could kill the fad overnight.

## ART IN LONDON

## 'AAARGH'—The Character of the Comics

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Under the inarticulate title-cry of "AAARGH!" many favorite comic characters—Peanuts, S.C., L'il Abner, Buzz Sawyer, Wizard of Id, Rip Kirby and Blondie—have all arrived at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, in a sparkling compilation, a celebration of comics, organized by Michael Kusow.

The several hundred items are divided into six units, of which "Comics U.S.A." is the first; and in which are included other old favorites and prototypes such as the Katzenjammer Kids, Krazy Kat, Gasoline Alley, Tarzan, Flash Gordon and Dick Tracy. The "Cavalade of British Comics" starts with the Dailies' comic strip of 1894, about a working-class bum by the name of Ally Sloper. This unit then works its way through the character known to many generations of British schoolboys, Billy Bunter, through Film Fun and Eagle and similar children's comics, to the best-known of British funnies—Jane, the dare-was-it? grandmother of strip strippers, the Northern layabout Andy Capp and many more.

The unit "Space Time & Comics" examines in some depth the visual and narrative techniques of comic production; reinforced by the units entitled "Comic Stripworld" and "Works by Artists." The sixth unit, "Works by Children," houses a number of comic strips made by children from four London schools, giant food for a comic feast (very Oldenburg this), a magnificent giant dragon made by the children, and materials, paints and papers for audience participation. The whole delightful romp runs through Feb. 7.



Blondie, Dagwood and Daisy—all present at new London show.

eye is fatigued, perverted, shallow, its culture is degenerate, degraded and superannuated, discredited by photography, films, television." This is no more than an admission that Mr. Neagu cannot come to terms with some of the most exciting

media of his time. "Let there be one, public, palpable art through which all the senses, sight, touch, smell, taste will supplement and devour each other, so that a man can possess an object in every sense"—an ideal best satisfied by an exhibition of shapely honey-cakes made for eating by the gallery visitors.

It is with some relief that one turns to three-dimensional work of a serious character and competence. At the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, W.1., the sculptural landscape of Jane Frank is represented by three different kinds of work—driftwood collages, pebble and rock collages with paint on canvas, and the "aperture" series, in which one canvas is mounted above and parallel to another, the resultant light and shadow of the placed upper surface making complex patterns and colors in action and interaction with the lower.

Jane Frank, a student of Hans Hofmann, is a Marylander whose first European show this is, though she has had a great number in the States.

## Wine

## An Annual Trophy

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Chalk up one more for youth and Auvergne when it comes to good wine. This afternoon the annual Prix du Meilleur Pot de Paris went to 35-year-old Auvergnat Guy Jarriges in his excellent Burgundy, a Saint-Emilion and a Burgundy. He also sells a few wines by the bottle only, notably a great growth of Saint-Emilion, Chateau Grand-Corbin, at the very reasonable price of 16 francs (\$2.90).

These are basically for the restaurant part of Le Sauvignon where, cheap, simple meals are served at noon, except Sundays when it is closed. The ham, sausage and pâté come from Auvergne and they are very good as are the typical Auvergnat tripoux lamb tripe served up into balls.

The Casteau cheese is magnificent for Mr. Jarriges himself used to make it in Auvergne before leaving his native mountains and herds of brown Sales cows to bring the better things of life to benighted megalopolitans.

grape, a little-known Sauvignon wine made near Bourges, and Riesling. His reds include another excellent Burgundy, as well as an excellent Bourgogne, a Saint-Emilion and a Burgundy. He also sells a few wines by the bottle only, notably a great growth of Saint-Emilion, Chateau Grand-Corbin, at the very reasonable price of 16 francs (\$2.90).

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By this is meant that the owner buys his wine directly from the grower and in the barrel. He bottles it only as needed so that it keeps its freshness and youth in the barrel. This is especially important with the Sauvignon which should not be kept in the bottle much more than a month.

Mr. Jarriges' Beaujolais-Villages is exceptionally fresh and fruity but his Sancerre, white and rose, does not belie the name of his bistro. Other whites he sells are Family-Sauvignon (made from the Chasselas grape and not to be confused with Pouilly-Fumé which comes from the same area but is made from the Sauvignon).

Twentieth Century-Fox is going the route taken several months ago by another financially troubled studio, MGM, in disposing of its movie props. But in contrast to MGM, which sold a vast, 40-year accumulation of props, Fox is clearing out only a fraction of its approximately 65,000 properties.

MGM sold its gigantic collection outright to an auctioneer for an undisclosed sum. Trade talk put it at \$1.5 million with the auctioneer selling the props and costumes to the public for somewhere between \$4 million and \$7 million.

But Fox will retain possession until the bidder buys. The auction, Feb. 25-28, will be the first by the new West Coast house of Sotheby, Parke-Bernet (Los Angeles).

STUTTGART BALLETT. The Stuttgart ballet has been signed to fill a gap in the New York Metropolitan Opera season, replacing the canceled engagement of the Russian Bolshoi ballet and the Bolshoi opera, according to a booking agency for the opera house.

Impresario Sol Hurok announced that he had signed the Stuttgart ballet for two additional weeks, for a total of eight weeks starting April 19.

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"Cinema is an art for which the outside world exists. It is a continuation of literature and painting—not an imitation, a continuation."

—Eric Rohmer.



Eric Rohmer, left, cameraman Nestor Almendros and assistant at Annecy.

PARIS.—Probably the most respected filmmaker now working in France is Eric Rohmer, whose "Le Genou de Claire" is currently playing in five Paris movie houses. Rohmer is not respected only in France: His "Ma Nuit chez Maud" was a surprise hit in the U.S. and just won him the New York Critics' prize for the best scenario of 1970.

"I was certainly surprised," Rohmer says of "Maud's" success. He adds, giving a good summary of all Rohmer films, "It's very French, full of allusions and the characters talk a lot."

Despite the saucy Gay Paree title and the heroine's tendency to wrap herself, nude, in a white fur rug, the night at Maud's is spent in high moral and religious dispute. It is the fourth film in a series that Rohmer calls *comédies morales* (moral tales). "Le Genou de Claire" (Claire's Knee) is the fifth; the final one, "L'Amour, l'après-midi," will be made next year.

Rohmer himself is intensely private, rarely quoted or photographed, anonymous as well. Jean-Claude Brialy, who stars in "Le Genou de Claire" (and who made his debut in Rohmer's 1966 16-mm. short, "La Sonate à Kreutzer"), says, "He is intelligent, cultivated, tender, authoritarian, secret and elusive. He has no telephone." A producer sharing Rohmer's temporary office near the Champs Elysées tries gently to warn that Rohmer won't turn up for the interview.

"He is very incognito," the producer says. Rohmer does appear, on the dot. He is a tall man, said to be 50, with high, bony shoulders, small, neat features and a fringe of gray hair. His remoteness is genuine and deeply felt; occasionally he gives a direct glance or flashes pinkly when interested, but mostly he hunches up in pale profile, as if to disappear.

Born in Nancy, he taught literature, then became a film critic and editor of "Les Cahiers du Cinéma" in the golden days when the other Cahiers critics were Truffaut, Godard, Rivette and Chabrol. "Being a critic helped me as a filmmaker in that it was a way of learning, of meeting people, of seeing old films," Rohmer says. "We were unified, we encouraged each other. The cinema was our only pleasure, our only concern."

Rohmer and his Cahiers colleagues created the famous *politique d'auteurs* which Truffaut now finds exaggerated. Rohmer disagrees. "In polemics, one always exaggerates," he says. "But I believe in the auteur theory. I like auteurs, not *morceaux choisis*."

Since 1969 Rohmer has made only six feature films ("Perhaps he'll only make two films in his lifetime," Jean-Claude Brialy says, "but they will constitute an oeuvre.") He is one of the few French

directors to come to films via television, a process common enough in the U.S. For television Rohmer did interviews with such film-makers as Carl Dreyer, but mostly he worked on educational programs ranging from La Bruyère and Mallarmé to a study of the use of concrete in architecture.

"For me television was a way of studying the relationship between text and image," Rohmer says. "The interviews gave me the idea of doing films like interviews. It taught me how people react, and I learned from television not to use too many effects, to leave the camera immobile in front of the speaker."

Rohmer's films are conversations in the best sense of the word. The listener is as important as the speaker, the words a true exchange. The balance between form and content is rigorous and beautiful in the French 17th-century style, there is none of the empty earnestness of much French wit. "Je n'ai pas peur pour rien dire," one of his characters says.

Perhaps because of the feeling of a moral experience resulting from verbal games, Rohmer has been much compared to Marivaux. He is flattered but says he couldn't possibly quote one line of Marivaux and that anyway the comparison is wrong.

"It is more 19th century, more Proust than Marivaux," he says. "In the 19th century they cared more about the mechanics of the passions than their meaning."

A year before filming of "Le Genou de Claire" began, Rohmer planted roses to be used in a flower-picking scene. They came up within a week of schedule. Shooting took only six weeks, but the preparation was long. The young newcomer Edith Scob had a year of conversation with Rohmer before getting the script. Aurora Cornu, a Romanian writer who plays a Romanian writer named Aurora, says her role was based on five years of friendship with Rohmer.

"The theme of Rohmer's films is temptation—temptation mastered by people of good intentions," Miss Cornu says. "Rohmer thinks people are good, he believes in reason."

"They are good in the sense that if they weren't sympathetic or interesting, I wouldn't bother," Rohmer says. "I like people who are morally aware, who question. The hero is usually someone who believes, who has principles. He learns that his system has holes in it and he has to defend himself."

Devised with geometric clarity, Rohmer's six moral tales all deal with one man and two women. While the man is away from the first girl he meets the second, and their encounter is the subject of the film. At the end of the film, the man returns to the first woman (in "Le Genou de Claire" the first woman, Brialy's fiancée, is seen only in a photograph). The second woman is two sisters.

Rohmer says that he came to filmmaking for philosophical reasons. "It was best for my temperament. While I am interested in literature, philosophy, music and painting, I need to remain near reality. Cinema is an art for which the outside world exists. It is a continuation of literature and painting—not an imitation, a continuation."

His films are low-budget and are easily amortized in France, leaving him with no financial pressures. He has no wish to work out of France.

"For my kind of films, France is best. I am very French. I am only at ease in France and in the French language. "I couldn't work in a foreign country where I could only indicate what I want," Rohmer says. "After all, I am not a director. I am an author."

PARIS, Jan. 8.—For generations, Paris has shared the international art market with London in the practical exclusion of every other city in the world. The trends, in these two centers, during any one auction period, have always been and will continue to be of international significance, and the comparative statistics are a guide as to how the two cities are maintaining their relative hold on the buying-selling public. Until the early sixties, Paris was undisputedly ahead of London. But now the picture has changed.

An opportunity to compare what has been happening across the Channel and in Paris is offered by the yearly review put out by Sotheby's and Christie's (IHT, Jan. 3-3) and the "Guide 1971 Connaissance des Arts des Ventes Publiques en France" (1971 Connaissance des Arts Guide to Public Auctions), published by the French art magazine Connaissance des Arts. Despite its title, this profusely illustrated guide is less a prediction of things to come than a summing up of the past season.

As in the case with the Christie's and Sotheby's surveys, the French report dwells on record prices and should be read with some caution. However, it is perhaps more realistic than its English counterparts because it was put together by an independent team of professional journalists, headed by Francis Spar.

A comparison of statistics reveals that the French auctioneers are steadily losing ground to their English colleagues. Sotheby's turnover, from July 31, 1969, to July 31, 1970, in London alone amounted to \$60,854,741. The Sotheby-owned affiliate in New York, Parke-Bernet Galleries, recorded a final total of \$38,554,419. Hence Sotheby's chalked up a turnover just under \$100 million.

In contrast, the Paris turnover was \$43,536,363—scarcely \$5 million over that of the Manhattan Sotheby branch and less than half of Sotheby's total turnover. Christie's of London had a turnover of \$47,999,894. Add Christie's to Sotheby's and the English auctioneers accounted for nearly \$150 million in the past season. Paris trailed London by almost 4 to 1.

Nor is the trend to London likely to be reversed this year—at least if one accepts the view expressed in the French guide that 1970 is a clue to 1971. While turnover at Christie's rose 30 percent, Paris made good an increase of only 5 percent.

Contrary to what nonprofessionals often assume, the fantastic advances made by London are not due to spectacular prices but the volume. Sotheby's, for example, says that: "In London, a total of 1416 under 100,000 lots was offered for sale. Prices recorded for 60 percent of these were £100 (£340) or under and 15 percent sold for £50 (£43) or less." Doubtless the same proportion applies, roughly, to Christie's. In short, more and more lots of every description are being sold in London.

Yet another aspect of international competition to be gleaned from the three surveys is that when people have good paintings to sell they tend to sell them in London, rather than in Paris. "A quiet season with few records on the international level," is how the writers of the French survey characterize the past auction months. The Caracalls, the Rembrandts, the Velasquezes are being sold in England. The same applies, perhaps to a lesser degree, to Impressionist painters and the modern masters. The French prices clearly show that Paris is the place to buy while London is the place to sell.

There have been good buys in Paris. As usual, paintings by old masters who cannot be given a name for want of a signature have been low in price. My pick of the buys would be the picture of a ruined temple (49 by 38 1/2 inches) done in Pannini's style, which sold on Nov. 29, 1969, at Galleries for \$1,563 and a superb landscape (39 by 54 inches) attributed to Joseph Vernet (1714-1789), sold at Galleries in June, 1970, for \$1,854. Whether this latter is by Vernet or not (it reminds one of his contemporary Lacroix de Marceilles) is immaterial. It is as good a picture as any art gallery, not aiming exclusively for Ruysdael cum Turner, might wish to boast.

The new production, directed by David Cross, will neither please admirers of Henry James nor of Miss Kitt nor of both. The play has been considerably coarsened, with the actors uttering James's convoluted prose as if it were written by one of "Hop's" scriptwriters. Aided by a great deal of mugging and winking, they labor mightily to uncover a great deal of unfunny sexual innuendo that James never intended.

There has been an alteration to please Miss Kitt's fans. In the original, Mrs. Grose did not appear until the end of the first scene. She now appears almost as soon as the curtain rises. Miss Kitt looks delectable in Edwardian dress, as if she were about to serenade an old-fashioned millionaire, but, like the rest of the cast, she does not attempt a period feeling or style.

She tends to approach her lines as if they were an obstacle course, rushing at them breathlessly and seeming a little surprised to reach their end unscathed. She finds room for her usual seductive routine, with many puns and growls, but her performance is nowhere near as entertaining as usual.

At the Young Vic, Misha Williams' "Byron—The Naked Peacock" has joined the repertory. The play is presented in a rehearsal atmosphere, which seems most appropriate since it has not found its final form. A mixture of documentary and unlikely dialogue ("I'm afraid I'm in the family way," says Lady Byron, announcing her pregnancy), it adds nothing to our understanding of the poet. This is mainly due to the treatment which, for no good reason, is a mixture of comic-strip and music hall, concentrating on Byron's sexual eccentricities. In blue jeans, Frank Barrie plays Byron as more Hopalong Casanova than club-foot poet. But Mr. Williams provides some neat jokes and an interesting construction that gives Byron two death-bed scenes, and has him clambering out of his coffin to give a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the women in his life.

## The Art Market

# French Auctioneers Keep Losing Ground

By Soren Melikian



Landscape attributed to Joseph Vernet—"A good buy at \$1,854."

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## Star System in London Theater: 'Smothering Embrace'

By John Walker

ONDON, Jan. 8.—One of London's more adventurous producers, whose past efforts have not been as well received as they deserved, said recently that the best method of attracting audiences into the theaters, apart from advertising, was by including in the cast star names or "actors people love."

It is an opinion that is widespread, especially by the more mid production companies, and the more timid are taking to maxim further by packaging stars, or lovable actors and actresses, in old and familiar ways, with the result that the London stage seems to be undergoing some form of infantile regression, hastening ever more swiftly into the safety of the past.

Despite the abolition of censorship, or maybe because of it, the theater lags far behind the cinema or even television in its treatment of contemporary life. It is curious to see the theater embracing the star system so fervently at a time when the movies have decisively broken with it to great advantage.

Indeed, the theater seems to be attracting the audience that stopped going to the cinema around 1949. Certainly, the actors and actresses people love, and flock to see, tend to be refugees from the movies' romantic era, stars who failed to adapt to a changing medium, but continued to command an

adoring following, now middle-aged. I don't mind too much, even though the theater of comfort, that temporary relief from reality, threatens to stifle me in its warm and smothering embrace. What is distressing is the way the stars and the plays are so badly matched. At least in the cinema, movies were tailored to the personalities of the actors. In the theater, the play was rarely more than trivial and tedious, and unbelievably wordy.

It is easy to understand the appeal of the play to an actress. James intended it for Ellen Terry, although she sensibly declined to perform it. He wrote a part that few actresses could resist. Mrs. Grose dominates the play, has all the

best lines, and is the only character with any definition, the others being little more than necessary accessories to one character.

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At the Young Vic, Misha Williams' "Byron—The Naked Peacock" has joined the repertory. The play is presented in a rehearsal atmosphere, which seems most appropriate since it has not found its final form. A mixture of documentary and unlikely dialogue ("I'm afraid I'm in the family way," says Lady Byron, announcing her pregnancy), it adds nothing to our understanding of the poet. This is mainly due to the treatment which, for no good reason, is a mixture of comic-strip and music hall, concentrating on Byron's sexual eccentricities. In blue jeans, Frank Barrie plays Byron as more Hopalong Casanova than club-foot poet. But Mr. Williams provides some neat jokes and an interesting construction that gives Byron two death-bed scenes, and has him clambering out of his coffin to give a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on the women in his life.

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16 1/2	4 1/2	Inmont Corp	96	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/2 +	11 1/2 +
34 1/2	11 1/2	Insalco 70	30	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2 -	16 1/2 -
70	35 1/2	Inspir Cap 30	23	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2 +	47 1/2 +

524	28	KLAM 2.22m	17	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
494	25 1/2	Krushtin .12m	89	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
304	15 1/2	Koehring 1.30	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

1946	221%	Koppers 1.56	9	31%	31%	31%	31%
1947	217%	Corcoran 1.57	26	24%	24%	24%	24%
1948	217%	Leach 1.57	10	43%	43%	43%	43%
1949	219%	Krepps S. 44	127	27%	27%	27%	27%
1950	214%	Kroehler	28	24%	24%	24%	24%
38	23	Kresser 1.20	118	24%	24%	24%	24%
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2254	19	Laci Gas 1.5	28	22%	22%	22%	22%
2255	124	Larson S. 51	3	18%	18%	18%	18%
2256	124	Larson S. 51	3	18%	18%	18%	18%
42	22%	Laur Ritz 48	19	41%	41%	41%	41%
1274	61	Larrobe 31	9	43%	43%	43%	43%
2212	10	Learbirds	622	14%	15%	14%	15%
2014	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2015	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2016	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2017	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2018	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2019	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
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2043	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2044	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2045	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2046	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2047	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2048	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2049	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2050	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2051	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2052	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2053	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2054	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2055	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2056	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2057	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2058	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2059	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2060	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2061	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2062	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2063	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2064	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2065	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2066	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2067	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2068	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2069	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2070	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2071	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2072	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2073	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2074	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2075	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2076	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2077	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2078	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2079	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2080	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2081	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2082	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2083	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2084	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2085	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2086	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2087	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2088	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2089	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2090	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2091	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2092	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2093	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2094	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2095	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2096	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
2097	29%	Lear 1.22.23	129	26%	26%	26%	26%
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81%	3%	LatVal Ind	57	4%	4%	4%	4%
214%	13%	Lehm-1.168	77	17%	76%	16%	16%
11%	7%	Lev-FC Cap	21	12%	11%	11%	11%
2%	9%	Lev Finc J76	11	12%	72%	12%	12%
234%	64%	LFE Co	36	7%	7%	7%	7%
5%	54%	LFE Co p2.50	5	6%	7	6%	7
4%	38%	Libor	182	45%	45%	45%	45%
101%	1%	Libor-1.475	76	76%	76%	76%	76%
1%	13%	Libowen	192	9%	9%	9%	9%
21%	13%	LibertyCo 25	210	1%	20%	20%	20%
163%	8%	LibertyCo 25	14	16%	16%	16%	16%

48%	30%	Loss My 2.50	50	47%	48%	47%	47%
111	70%	LossM pf 5.25	3	110	111	710	111 +58
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29%	58	Lincoln Nat 1	4	73%	73%	72%	73%
29%	7%	Uno Tem VT	94	10%	10%	10%	9%
27%	4%	InstV. AA	10	10%	10%	10	9%
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23%	1%	Lincoln Coro	41	5%	5%	5%	5%
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24	22 1/2	Lucky St .90	191	38%	34%	38%	34%
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19	4%	MacDonk	38	25	51%	51%	51%	
7	1	Macke Co	38	9	18%	18%	18%	
29	35%	Macry R	1	17	35%	35%	35	
49	59%	Macry pf	425	218	59%	59%	59%	
244	61%	Med Ed	6	18	19%	19%	19%	
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25	146	Alpac	1.73	1	23%	32%	32%	32%	32%
26	146	Marath	1.60	183	39%	32%	34%	34%	34%
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37	346	Marten	.27	119	55%	55%	54%	50%	50%
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20%	146	Marriott	.80	75	29	29%	29%	29%	29%
20%	21%	Marshall	1.10	17	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
20%	17%	Marshall							

474	29%	Alasco Co	28	4	37%	20	30%	20
537	24%	Masonite	72	74	44%	47	46%	46%
167		Masonite	72	74	52%	53%	52%	53%

41	1542	Marshall, J.D.	280	30%	107%	30%	30%	30%
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291	10%	McCard 1.200	9	28	28	27%	27%	27%
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21%	McG Ed	1-82	25	25%	25%	25%	25%

17	10%	McGraw	224	18%	18%	18%	18%
17	12%	McGraw	212	21%	14%	31	31
61%	1%	McGreg	Don	4	5%	5%	5%
128	12%	McIntyre	2	141%	141%	141%	141%
134	15%	McKee	1,320	7	19%	19%	19%
314	14%	McLean	200	13	48%	48%	48%
120	12%	McLouth	31	227	20%	20%	20%
174	12%	McNeil	70	19	16%	16%	16%
11	11%	Mead	Corp 1	91	15%	16%	15%
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0%	21%	Medusa C	1.20	16	39	33%	38	33%	33%
4%	4%	MEI Cp		13	5%	6	5%	5%	5%
4%	23%	Melv Sh	.75	49	42%	42%	42	42%	42%

60%	Melville	1.20	65%	65%
40%	Memorex Co	50%	50%	50%
51%	Marcans	1.40	21	80%
24%	Merck	2.20	205	95%
18	Meredith	1.30	21	21%
24	Mesa Pst	.10	7	31%
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6%	Mesta Mich	.44	4	26%
94%	MGM		29	17%

33	MICH INV	20	126	67	67	66	66
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7%	1144 Microt. Issue 1	5	15	135	134
7%	94 Microdot .40s	54	144	364	18
7%	1294 Mid Cont .58	31	164	128	18
7%	1094 AutoSUN 1.02	33	274	274	274
7%	14 Midch R. 1.40	12	244	244	244
7%	504 Midch Oil 3	45	184	304	304
7%	274 Midch Lbs 1.28	120	45	45	45
7%	134 Nutt Grad .40	51	214	224	244

(Continued on next page)

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## Bank Rate Cut In France to 6.5 Percent

Aim Is to Bolster  
Its Sluggish Economy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bank of France cut its discount, or key lending rate today by half a point to 6.5 percent.

The reduction, long anticipated, was prompted in part by international reasons—the equivalent U.S. rate was cut by a quarter point yesterday to 5 1/4 percent—but mostly by signs that the ailing French economy needs a booster shot.

Industrial production has been virtually stagnant since the beginning of the year, when the government index stood at 189. By spring it had slipped to 188, in the summer it eased again to 189 and the latest report for October it was at 189.

At the same time, prices have been rising by 0.4 percent a month and unemployment has been increasing. In addition, business investment was down 2 percent last year. Last year, for example, capital outlays were down 2 percent over the 1969 figure. But forecasts for this year project only a 1 percent increase.

Less Than Expected.

Among businessmen, the expectation was that the bank rate, which has been the tone for interest rates throughout the economy, would come down a full point, the theory being that the less costly it is to borrow, the more likely businesses will be to undertake new commitments.

Today's cautious half-point reduction reflects Finance Minister Jacques Foccart's concern that too rapid an easing of credit and its accompanying stimulation of business and consumer demand would add fuel to the nation's mounting rate of inflation.

The finance minister has projected a 3 percent increase in prices this year and a 5.7 percent rate of economic growth. However, non-government sources estimate the price rise at 4 to 5 percent and a growth rate of closer to 6 percent.

The latest French rate cut is the third in less than six months and puts it at the lowest since November 1968, when it was at 6 percent. It had climbed to a crisis level of 8 percent following the 1969 devaluation of the franc and was cut by half a point last August and again in October.

The new rate puts France in the middle range of its neighbors. On the high side is the U.K. rate at 7 percent and the low side is West Germany at 6 percent. Belgium's rate is 6.5 percent.

## Aramco Tax Rate Is Raised To 55% by Saudi Arabians

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has raised its tax rate on oil production to 55 percent, according to an American Oil (Aramco) spokesman, the company acknowledged yesterday.

Aramco is a U.S. group that produces most of Saudi Arabia's oil. It is owned 30 percent each by Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and 10 percent by Mobil Oil Corp. Last year, its output of Arabian oil climbed about 18 percent to about 3.5 million barrels a day.

Tax payments are related to actual oil production and to production costs, but industry sources say that the new higher tax rate will raise Aramco's 1971 tax payments by about \$65 million more than it would have paid under the former rate, based on its 1970 output this year again rising about 18 percent.

Saudi Arabia received about \$1



AFTERMATH OF FIRE—Firemen survey the damage from a blaze of undetermined origin that wiped out a 44,000-square-foot warehouse and an estimated 70,000 tires at Pirelli's Milan plant late Thursday night. The tire and rubber giant said losses could run to "several hundred million lire" (or several hundred thousand dollars), but that regular shipments to Italian auto companies would be met from other stocks. Fiat, for one, has admitted problems in recent weeks in getting enough tire and rubber supplies to keep production lines rolling, largely because of strikes.

## Fed Rates, Figures Indicate More Credit Policy Easing

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System appears to have eased its credit policy another notch. This was the principal conclusion to emerge yesterday from banking figures released by the U.S. central bank.

Not only did the money managers approve a cut in the discount rate—the interest charge they impose on loans to their member commercial banks—but also the pace of expansion in money and bank credit has started to accelerate markedly in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, the Fed reported a drop of \$385 million in the U.S. monetary gold stock, to \$10.73 billion, the first decline since September. The outflow was a reflection of a U.S. payment to the International Monetary Fund in connection with the general increase in fund quotas.

Demand for business loans at major New York City banks was soft during the week ended Wednesday, as it has been for several months. Business loans declined \$80 million, but this was far less than the \$386 million drop in the first week of 1970 which largely represented transfers of loans by the banks to their parent holding

companies in connection with sales of commercial paper.

Total commercial paper—short-term, unsecured notes sold by corporations to investors in the open market—also declined during the last week of 1970. Total paper outstanding on Dec. 30 came to \$81.8 billion, down \$223 million from the previous week and down \$5.9 billion from midyear.

Atlanta, Onte Rate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta lowered its discount rate today to 8 1/4 percent from 5 1/2 percent, effective Monday.

Yesterday, ten of the 12 Fed banks dropped their rates to 5 1/4 percent. The only holdout now is the Dallas bank.

## Czechs Demand Bloc Coordination

PRAGUE, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Czechoslovakia demanded today that Soviet bloc countries coordinate their economic reforms.

"Economic reforms cannot only be an affair of the country carrying out the reform but must become an affair of all states," Rude Pravo, official organ of the Czechoslovak Communist party said.

Prior to the Soviet invasion of 1968, Czechoslovakia was a leader among Soviet bloc nations in battling economic stagnation with such reforms as decentralization and profitability.

Rude Pravo said its 1968 economic reforms were doomed to failure both because they were "revisionist" and also because they were "carried out in certain isolation, without proper systematic confrontation and division of labor with other Socialist countries."

OPEC Goals

Last week, the ten-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced its members have set a goal of a minimum 55 percent tax rate on net income of oil companies operating in their countries. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela and Indonesia belong to OPEC. The others are Algeria, Iraq, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

These countries produce more than half of the world's oil and most of its oil exports. The largest oil producing nation, the United States, imports about 23 percent of its supply. The second-largest producer, the Soviet Union, exports only a small portion of its output.

Actual tax and royalty takes of oil-exporting nations usually run well above the actual income-tax rates. A recent study by First National City Bank of New York showed that in 1969 host governments received about 68 percent of the oil production profits of the seven largest oil companies in the Eastern Hemisphere.

This largely reflects the fact that taxes are based on posted prices for crude oil normally much higher than actual selling prices. While changes in posted prices have had little relationship to actual selling prices during the past decade, Japanese refineries say the higher Middle East postings are being passed on to customers.

Major oil companies have attributed the latest round of price boosts on refined products in Western Europe to higher taxes paid on Middle East and North African output.

## EEC Studies Latest U.S. Trade Protest

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Common Market's Executive Commission will study "in due course" a U.S. protest to Britain and the six EEC countries about prospects of extending the Common Market system of preferential trading, an EEC official said today.

A spokesman for the U.S. mission to the Common Market said it had not made a formal protest but only "expressed concern." Such "expressions" are made about once a month on one subject or another, he said.

The Common Market countries allow 18 African countries to send them some goods without the tariffs the European charge on goods from other countries. The Africans give similar preferences to European goods.

If Britain becomes a member, the Common Market has offered to extend this system to nine African states of the British Commonwealth.

The U.S. statement about this was made orally this week to the Executive Commission.

KEO Trade Deficit

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market suffered its biggest trade deficit since 1964 last year, the commission estimated in its December report on economic trends.

The commission estimated the 1970 deficit at \$14 billion, compared with a virtual balance in 1969 and a \$2.6 billion surplus in 1968. The EEC had a deficit of \$2,948 billion in 1969.

Exports in 1970 rose about 14 percent, compared with 11 percent in 1969. Imports maintained the 17 percent growth rate of the previous year.

## Nixon on the Economy: An Analysis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—Overall, the President's Monday-night televised comments on the economy were disappointing and worrisome. But first, one should give him credit:

Once again, he stated his intention to rely on the "full employment budget" concept, which means, if taken at face value, that he will propose \$10 to \$12 billion deficit (at least) in the upcoming fiscal year and is a posture that takes political courage for a Republican.

In keeping with the need for a deficit in order to stimulate the economy, the President junked the notion of new taxes.

And he restated the definition of "full employment" as the equivalent of 4 percent unemployment, not 5 percent, as many ultra-conservatives would rather have it.

Having said that, one needs to emphasize the President's decision to reject the urgent recommendation of his old friend and adviser Arthur F. Burns for creation of some sort of wage-price control program.

Burns' Suggestion Scrapped

Specifically, he turned aside the Federal Reserve Board chairman's suggestion that a high-level wage and price board be established to deal with the cost-push inflation.

There are many who believe that this decision is a bad one. It could be comparable to one he made early in his presidency, giving business and labor a free hand to raise prices and wages without government interference. And it points to two key developments:

A continued confrontation between the Fed and the White House on the proper degree of monetary ease is now likely. Mr. Burns has made it quite clear that a stimulative monetary policy of the kind favored by George Schultz (director of the office of management and budget)—can cause near inflationary troubles, unless there is a guidelines program. A majority of the board of governors agree.

To establish his own defenses against such a reinforcement of the wage-price spiral, the President cannot risk pushing his much-touted "expansionary" policy too far.

The President said that "our goal" is full employment "by the end of 1972" but to pick a specific figure for "what the unemployment number is going to be a year and a half from now, of course, would be completely irresponsible."

There is confusion in these responses as to whether mid-1972 and the end of 1972, but there is little doubt that Mr. Burns has had his way: He believes that it would be unrealistic and dan-

## Earnings Sag At Toyota as Sales Go Up

Matsushita Electric  
Net Rises in Half-Year

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor's net profits fell 10 percent to 17.7 billion yen (\$48 million) in the half year ended Nov. 30, down from 19.18 billion yen in the like year-earlier period.

Sales rose 14 percent to 441.54 billion yen (\$12.2 billion) from 388.45 billion yen a year earlier.

Toyota attributed the profit decline to a large increase in depreciation charges and a failure to meet its production target. The 19.6 percent profit decline recorded in the previous half-year had been the company's first in four years.

Depreciation expenditures totaled 37.79 billion yen in the latest six months, up from 26.23 billion yen a year earlier. The company noted that large amounts of new equipment were installed during calendar 1970, increasing production capacity to 2 million motor vehicles a year at a cost of almost \$500 million.

Toyota produced 847,830 motor vehicles in the six months, up 10 percent from 771,891 units a year earlier. Domestic sales rose 5.5 percent to 588,082 units, reflecting the Japanese credit squeeze, but exports were up 22 percent to 254,719 units.

In a recent Japanese press interview, company president Shigeo Toyota said the firm plans to curb plant expansion as capacity has increased more than five-fold in the past five years. Emphasis will be shifted to labor-saving and rationalization measures, he said.

On pollution control, Mr. Toyota said the company is hopeful about meeting requirements for 1973, but not sure it can produce an engine conforming to standards envisaged for 1975.

Matsushita Profits

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Matsushita Electric Works announced today that after-tax profits rose 12 percent to 4.18 billion yen (\$11.6 million) from 3.71 billion yen in the immediately preceding half-year. Gross sales, at 71,476 billion yen, were also up 12 percent, from 63.73 billion yen.

Cinema Lefarge

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Net 1970 earnings of 644 Cinema Lefarge, the biggest French cement producer, are expected to amount to 60 million francs (\$10.8 million) up from 54 million francs in 1969, the company announced today.

Its 1970 turnover is estimated at 586 million francs, up from 511 million francs. Consolidated sales are estimated at 1.68 billion francs, up from 1.19 billion in 1969.

The company plans to float a 170-million-franc loan on the French capital market soon. The 15-year debentures would carry a coupon of 5.75 percent.

Lefarge does not rule out the possibility of floating debentures on North American and European markets at a later stage, it added.

## Central Bankers Meet

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Central bankers held their first regular meeting of the year here this weekend. High on the agenda will be the latest slide in interest rates, official banking sources said, following the recent series of cuts in key U.S. interest rates.

To Be Replaced

It noted that the newly created Securities Investor Protection Corp. (SIPC) would replace the trust fund, receiving unused fund assets. President Nixon signed SIPC into law Dec. 30.

The exchange said the liquidations of four houses and more than half of all the member firms doing business with the public. It indicated that some 510,000 customer accounts had received direct or indirect assistance.

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A More Cautious Fed?

A real danger, now, is that Mr. Nixon is sounding more expansive than his forthcoming budget policy decision may, in fact, be. Almost certainly, the impact of his statement, if left unchanged, will be to make the Fed more cautious.

The tendency for rhetoric to be substituted for reality may, perhaps, be seen in the way the President has been dealing with statistics on unemployment. Most of the facts are correct, but the impression given is both misleading and unfortunate.

He has said that unemployment this year would average 4.9 percent, which compares favorably with the 5 percent years of the early 1960s. He added that the 4.9 percent level (albeit too high) should be considered in the context that there had been only three peacetime years in the last 20 when unemployment was under 5 percent—1956, 1958 and 1959.

Arithmetic Sleight-of-Hand

There are three points that should be made about this arithmetic sleight-of-hand:

• The military budget is scheduled to go up by about \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1972 to \$75.5 billion. With 338,000 men still in Vietnam, this is hardly a "peacetime year."

• The use of 4.9 percent disguises the fact that the jobless level rose steadily from 3.9 percent in January to 6 percent in December. According to all experts, the 1971 average will be worse than 1970's.

• A comparison with the early part of the 1960s ignores the fact that the trend then was down from almost 7 percent. Today's level is up from less than 3.5 percent when Mr. Nixon took office.

Finally, the President persists in linking the present degree of unemployment to a "delicate transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy." That only suggests that Mr. Nixon's planning has been faulty and feeds the left-radical notion that America enjoys full employment only as a product of war.

## Control by U.S. Giants Of Comsat Draws Fire

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The Justice Department's anti-trust division has informed Congress of its opinion that American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and other communications carriers should not be permitted to exercise control or influence over Communications Satellite Corp.

The opinion was made known in a letter from the head of the division, Richard W. McLaren, to Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, who had asked for the department's views.

Mr. McLaren also said that the objective of making Comsat a significant competitor in the communications field could not be achieved solely by enactment of legislation eliminating direct carrier control or influence.

Reversal of FCC Role

To fulfill that goal, he added, there would have to be "at least some reversal of the Federal Communications Commission's decisions protecting existing carriers from satellite competition."

He mentioned specifically the FCC's decisions forcing Comsat to sell its services to the carriers rather than directly to consumers and its decree that Comsat could own only half of each earth station built with the carriers owning the other half.

Mr. McLaren said that, were it not for the fact that normal anti-trust standards were made inapplicable to Comsat under the 1962 law that created the semi-public corporation, the ownership of the stock by AT&T and other carriers would be illegal under the Clayton Act, as would the naming of Comsat directors by Comsat competitors.

Consistent Position

He noted that prohibiting such ownership would be consistent with the position the Justice Department took when the legislation was originally under consideration.

It was a sentence indicating that his position might have the backing of the Nixon administration, he said: "Moreover, it is consistent with the policy of this administration of placing more reliance on economic incentives and market mechanisms in regulated industries so that increased competition will eventually make it possible to let market forces as-

sume more of the role of detailed regulation in communications."

The quotation is from the 1970 report of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Favors Legislation

While Mr. McLaren did not specifically endorse the legislation Sen. Gravel inquired about, he said he favored legislation along these lines to eliminate direct carrier control or influence over Comsat.

AT&T owns 29 percent of Comsat stock and is, by far, its largest single stockholder. It also nominates 20 percent of the board.

Altogether, communications carriers such as AT&T, International Telephone & Telegraph, Western Union and General Telephone & Electric Control half the Comsat shares and more than one-third of the directors.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8.—Security Pacific National Bank reported today a 3 percent rise in net income for 1970.

Earnings rose to \$67.48 million, or \$3.40 a share, from the year-earlier \$65.77 million, or \$3.22 a share. After taking into account losses from securities transactions, profits rose 3.4 percent to \$64.77 million, or \$3.24 a share, from \$61.95 million, or \$3.09 a share.

The bank's assets jumped to \$8.04 billion from the 1969 level of \$7.71 billion and loans outstanding edged up, to \$4.51 billion from \$4.23 billion.

Del Monte

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	336.2	317.7
Profits (millions)...	8.2	6.5
Per Share...	0.68	0.54

King Resources

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	13.5	6.0
Profits (millions)...	0.33	0.23
Per Share...	0.70	0.50

Timken Roller Bearing

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	200.0	199.4
Per Share...	2.55	2.26

Japanese Stocks Sold

Sales of Japanese securities by foreigners exceeded purchases in December for the first time since last May, the Finance Ministry says. It estimated that foreigners sold 131.94 million shares valued at \$68 million in December and purchased 40.33 million shares valued at \$80.74 million. For all of last year,

How to place your portfolio under investment management starting with as little as \$5,000

If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

Yet you may find that you are actually losing ground due to inflation, taxes or lack of time for investment decisions.

To help solve this problem, clients in 35 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing capital growth supervision for portfolios of from \$5,000 to \$50,000—on behalf of people who recognize and can share the risks and rewards of common stock investments. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 per year.

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Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

## Rate Cuts Fail To Fuel Rally; Prices Drift

Dow Index Eases .82;  
Trading Volume Slows

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted in a narrow range today with trading only moderately active.

Reductions of prime lending rates by commercial banks and of the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate had only a fleeting impetus for the market.

A depressing factor was the nibbling by profit-taking at the substantial price rises in recent sessions. Another was the news that unemployment climbed to 6 percent last month.

Trading moved at a substantial pace—14.10 million shares—but was well behind the level of the two previous sessions. Yesterday, turnover totaled 16.46 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 0.82 to 837.01.

Companies considered prime beneficiaries of the easier credit rates, including several on the most active list, did not fare too well. But transportation issues firmed once again and utilities strengthened a bit.

General Public Utilities jumped to the top of the active list on a 150,000 share block trade. It closed at 24, up 3/8.

Fanny May Drops

Fanny May was second most active and the interest rate-related issue List 1 1/4 to 57 1/2. American Telephone, the nation's largest corporate borrower, was up 1/8 to 50 5/8.

Massey-Ferguson, which omitted its dividend payment after substantial fiscal year losses, dropped 1 1/4 to 10 1/8 in heavy trading.

Two oil issues involved in Libya, where the government is reportedly asking for royalty payments in oil, also reached the active list. Amerasia fell 1 3/8 to 44 5/8 and Occidental gained 1/4 to 17 3/4.

In the transportation sector, American Airlines added 3/8 to 25 1/8, Pan American 1/8 to 13 1/8 and United Air Lines 1/2 to 24 3/8.

TWA, which denied it would have to write off computer operations and add to 1970's loss, was off 1/4 to 14 3/8.

General Motors was off 7/8 to 78 1/4, Chrysler 7/8 to 25 3/4 and American Motors 1/8 to 5 1/4.

In the blue chip group, Allied Chemical added 1/2 to 35 3/8. Anaconda lost 1/2 to 19 5/8. Sears gained 1/8 to 76 and Eastman Kodak was up 3/4 to 73.

Computers and glamour were again under pressure. Control Data dropped 1 1/4 to 54. Lear Siegler lost 1 1/2 to 62 1/2. Burroughs was down 3 1/8 to 108 3/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged lower across a broad front. The index closed unchanged at 23.10.

Nytronics topped the active list unchanged at 2 1/4. Leisure Data warrants lost 1/2 to 10. Milgo Electronics spurred 5/8 to 23, and Sheffield Watch lost 3/8 to 4 5/8.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### Olsen Withdraws Bid

Fred Olsen Co. of Norway announced it is withdrawing its bid to take over the ailing Harland & Wolff shipyards in Northern Ireland. Olsen blamed delays in reaching a final decision between competing bidders. The British and Northern Ireland governments last year took temporary control of the yard, one of the principal industries of Northern Ireland, because of its financial difficulties. Union leaders, who have already conferred with Olsen, Aristotelis Onassis and Swan Hunter shipbuilding company, are to meet government officials Tuesday to state their preference.

### Japanese Stocks Sold

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### IT&T Acquisition

International Telephone & Telegraph has agreed in principle to acquire ADM Co., an automated manufacturing systems firm, for an exchange of IT&T common stock valued at about \$123 million.

### Diamonds Lose Luster

Another barometer of how bad a year 1970 was for diamonds, which had fared better in South Africa, reports that sales of gem and industrial diamonds fell 23.5 percent last year from the record high \$887.5 million sales in 1969.

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## In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

## Burnham and Company

Member New York, American, and  
other principal Stock Exchanges

Brussels:  
5, Boulevard de l'Empereur  
Tél. 12.54.10 Tlx 221.723

Amsterdam:  
Meermarkt 456  
Tél. 24.04.15 Tlx 135106 13515

Geneva:  
118, Rue du Rhône  
Tél. 33.55.55 Tlx 23395

London:  
4-9 Wood Street  
Tél. 01-406-3322 Tlx 894448

Paris:  
23, Place Vendôme  
Tél. 256.55.49 Tlx 21051



# Accounting

— 1970-71 — Stocks and		Stk.	100s. First. High Low Last.				Net
High.	Low	Div. In 3					Ch'g

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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39%	11%	Newswatch	35	23	21%	2%	2%
37%	10%	New America	35	23	21%	2%	2%
36%	9%	Newark	35	23	21%	2%	2%
35%	8%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
34%	7%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
33%	6%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
32%	5%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
31%	4%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
30%	3%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
29%	2%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
28%	1%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
27%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
26%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
25%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
24%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
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22%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
21%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
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19%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
18%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
17%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
16%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
15%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
14%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
13%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
12%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
11%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
10%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
9%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
8%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
7%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
6%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
5%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
4%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
3%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
2%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
1%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%
0%	0%	Newark, N.J.	35	23	21%	2%	2%

(Continued on next page).







# BOOKS

## THE PLEASURES OF ARCHAEOLOGY

A Visa to Yesterday  
By Karl E. Meyer. Atheneum. 304 pp. Illustrated. \$12.95.  
Reviewed by Glyn Daniel

THE craft of *haute vulgarisation* is a difficult but very necessary one. It is more necessary in archaeology than in many other humanistic disciplines because the results of archaeology extend so far back beyond the five thousand years of recorded history, and there are everywhere, in prehistory and protohistory, so many uncertainties, so many unresolved problems that the professional archaeologist often shrinks giving a clear answer.

The mind of the general reader wants answers and certainties, and if he is not told clearly the nature of problems and the possibilities of answers to them, he may easily slip away to the simplistic comforts of unreason, provided by the wide lunatic fringe of archaeology.

We, as professional archaeologists, need those writers and broadcasters who can make our subject intelligible to a large public in an interesting and authoritative way. I still hear the scars of an interview with a very intelligent woman who thanked me for my brilliant program the night before on television. This British television program to which she referred was about Silbury Hill, and I did not appear in it.

So a very warm welcome to all who can spread the fascinating story of man's past—particularly his very early past—by writing, lecturing, broadcasting, or in any other way. Archaeologists can do it. For example, Jacques Hawkes, Geoffrey Bibby and Carl Nylander. And a small band of amateurs can do it well, or not too badly: C. W. Ceram, for example, Henri Eyraud, and Leonard Cottrell.

And to this select band has added to it the author of this book, who is New York correspondent of The Washington Post.

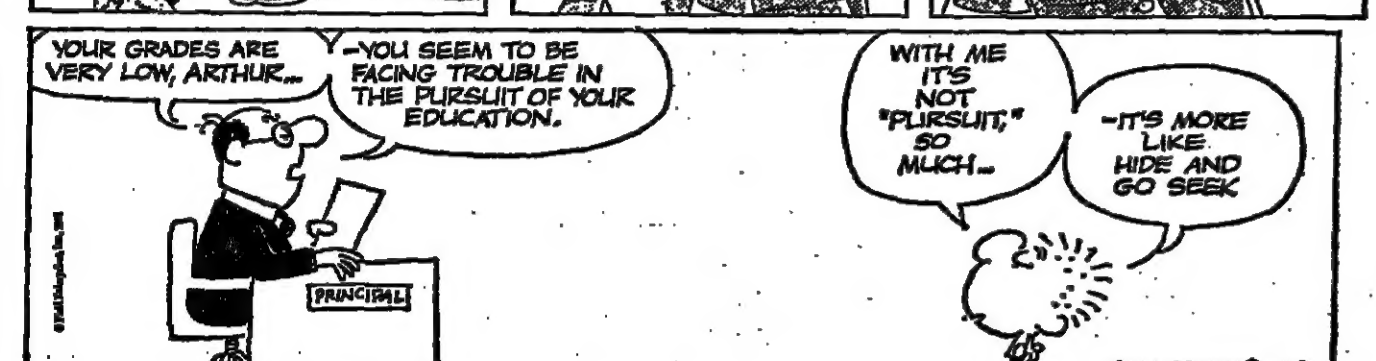
We have already had a foretaste of Karl Meyer's skill and knowledge of archaeology in his article, "Dig," which appeared a few years ago—surprisingly to me in *Nature*. I liked the article and I liked its subtitle: "The bewildering, tedious, frustrating, addictive, flattering, ennobling and somewhat scandalous pleasures of archaeology."

I confess that I had to check up the word "strabismic" in the Oxford English Dictionary and found that it meant "affected by black bile . . . melancholy, splanetic."

Now, we have his book on the pleasures of archaeology, and there is no strabismicness here: only joy and excitement and infectious enthusiasm. The book is subtitled on the jacket "An invitation and guide to the Splendors of the Past" (though on the title page "A Visa to Yesterday") and it offers a splendid vision of the past indeed—a book to be bought for or by anyone interested in archaeology, and for all who want a new interest. This is compelling reading, and it is beautifully illustrated.

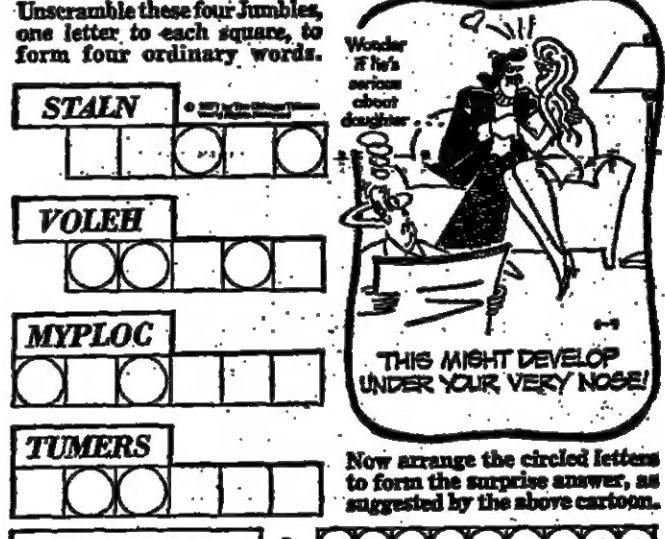
Obviously there are bound to be mistakes of fact and interpretation. The Paris Exposition was in 1878, not in 1875; and de Sautoula (not Sautoula), who was inspired to explore his sites in the Basque country by prehistoric implements he saw displayed there, discovered Cro-Magnon paintings of bison.

Glyn Daniel is a university lecturer in archaeology and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He wrote the review for *Book World*, *Supplement of The Washington Post*.



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble FUROR SWAMP BEACON EFFORT  
Answer: She flunked the course in palm reading because she couldn't do this—GRASP IT

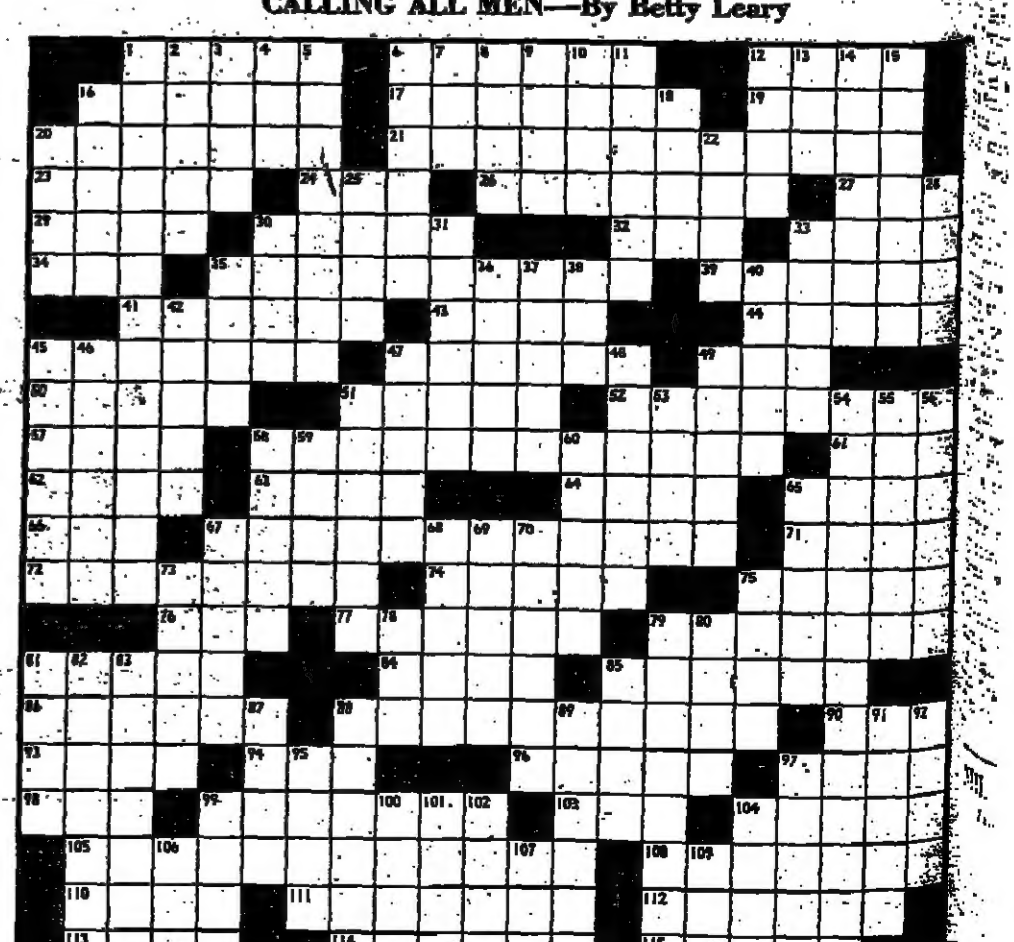
- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS                    | DOWN               |
| 1 To miss sight           | 1 Down for a boy   |
| 2 Traveled in a way       | 2 Night in Paris   |
| 3 Norwegian plant         | 3 Marcella Elliot  |
| 4 Cervic's goal           | 4 Schvone measure  |
| 5 Appropriated            | 5 W.W. II area     |
| 6 Adjective which         | 6 Schvone measure  |
| 7 Sumner born to parents  | 7 Schvone measure  |
| 8 Late afternoon, usually | 8 Schvone measure  |
| 9 Jewish month: Yes       | 9 Schvone measure  |
| 10 Viper's companion      | 10 Schvone measure |
| 11 Fable ends             | 11 Schvone measure |
| 12 Yarn number: Abbe      | 12 Schvone measure |
| 13 Singer's statue        | 13 Schvone measure |
| 14 Letter                 | 14 Schvone measure |
| 15 Whimper                | 15 Schvone measure |
| 16 Silver                 | 16 Schvone measure |
| 17 Fact of Q.E.D.         | 17 Schvone measure |
| 18 Sea cell               | 18 Schvone measure |
| 19 Strong emotion         | 19 Schvone measure |
| 20 Calzone salad          | 20 Schvone measure |
| 21 Old car                | 21 Schvone measure |
| 22 Broomstick             | 22 Schvone measure |
| 23 Eight: Gen.            | 23 Schvone measure |
| 24 Words of assurance     | 24 Schvone measure |
| 25 Orange: Profly         | 25 Schvone measure |
| 26 Elk from France        | 26 Schvone measure |
| 27 Other: Profly          | 27 Schvone measure |
| 28 Egyptian: Var.         | 28 Schvone measure |
| 29 Recipe abbr.           | 29 Schvone measure |
| 30 Cervic's cycle         | 30 Schvone measure |
| 31 Flak                   | 31 Schvone measure |
| 32 News item              | 32 Schvone measure |
| 33 Cervic's cycle         | 33 Schvone measure |
| 34 "There was"            | 34 Schvone measure |
| 35 "There was"            | 35 Schvone measure |
| 36 One of an evil seven   | 36 Schvone measure |
| 37 Me, man                | 37 Schvone measure |
| 38 Fabled instrument      | 38 Schvone measure |
| 39 Alarm clock for        | 39 Schvone measure |
| 40 Add up                 | 40 Schvone measure |
| 41 A three                | 41 Schvone measure |
| 42 Fable ends             | 42 Schvone measure |
| 43 Cervic's cycle         | 43 Schvone measure |
| 44 Cervic's cycle         | 44 Schvone measure |
| 45 Cervic's cycle         | 45 Schvone measure |
| 46 Cervic's cycle         | 46 Schvone measure |
| 47 Cervic's cycle         | 47 Schvone measure |
| 48 Cervic's cycle         | 48 Schvone measure |
| 49 Cervic's cycle         | 49 Schvone measure |
| 50 Cervic's cycle         | 50 Schvone measure |

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS             | DOWN               |
| 1 Down for a boy   | 1 Down for a boy   |
| 2 Night in Paris   | 2 Night in Paris   |
| 3 Marcella Elliot  | 3 Marcella Elliot  |
| 4 Schvone measure  | 4 Schvone measure  |
| 5 W.W. II area     | 5 W.W. II area     |
| 6 Schvone measure  | 6 Schvone measure  |
| 7 Schvone measure  | 7 Schvone measure  |
| 8 Schvone measure  | 8 Schvone measure  |
| 9 Schvone measure  | 9 Schvone measure  |
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| 25 Schvone measure | 25 Schvone measure |

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CALLING ALL MEN—By Betty Leary



- |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| DOWN               | DOWN               | DOWN               | DOWN               |
| 14 Name of the Boy | 14 Name of the Boy | 14 Name of the Boy | 14 Name of the Boy |
| 15 Cervic's cycle  | 15 Cervic's cycle  | 15 Cervic's cycle  | 15 Cervic's cycle  |
| 16 Cervic's cycle  | 16 Cervic's cycle  | 16 Cervic's cycle  | 16 Cervic's cycle  |
| 17 Cervic's cycle  | 17 Cervic's cycle  | 17 Cervic's cycle  | 17 Cervic's cycle  |
| 18 Cervic's cycle  | 18 Cervic's cycle  | 18 Cervic's cycle  | 18 Cervic's cycle  |
| 19 Cervic's cycle  | 19 Cervic's cycle  | 19 Cervic's cycle  | 19 Cervic's cycle  |
| 20 Cervic's cycle  | 20 Cervic's cycle  | 20 Cervic's cycle  | 20 Cervic's cycle  |
| 21 Cervic's cycle  | 21 Cervic's cycle  | 21 Cervic's cycle  | 21 Cervic's cycle  |
| 22 Cervic's cycle  | 22 Cervic's cycle  | 22 Cervic's cycle  | 22 Cervic's cycle  |
| 23 Cervic's cycle  | 23 Cervic's cycle  | 23 Cervic's cycle  | 23 Cervic's cycle  |
| 24 Cervic's cycle  | 24 Cervic's cycle  | 24 Cervic's cycle  | 24 Cervic's cycle  |
| 25 Cervic's cycle  | 25 Cervic's cycle  | 25 Cervic's cycle  | 25 Cervic's cycle  |







